The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. He persons cause his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually at a feasible Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1872. NO. 123.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address the COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select[ed] Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

BOTH HOUSES IN SESSION.

A Large Number of Bills Passed.

Division of Unclaimed Deposits in Savings Banks.

Joint Session to Open Election Returns.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 31, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed: Incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company; authorizing South Pittsburgh borough to borrow money for fire purposes.

S. P. C. A.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill incorporating the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Pittsburgh; also, authorizing the Auditor General to examine the claim of Mrs. Calhoun for services of her husband in raising volunteers.

The Bills for Refitting the Halls.

Mr. Mumma called up the joint resolution to pay the bills for fitting up the halls of the Senate and House.

Mr. White moved to amend by allowing twenty-five per cent. of the bills, and referring the balance to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform for examination.

Mr. Buckalew moved an amendment allowing fifty per cent., and referring the balance to said committee, which was agreed to.

Division of Unclaimed Deposits in Savings Banks.

Mr. Deckert called up his bill relating to deposits in savings banks unclaimed for thirty years, dividing interest on the same among depositors, and dividing the principal between banks and the State, depositors claiming within ten years thereafter to sue the State. Passed to third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Authorizing the Sharon Savings Bank to receive deposits from married women and minors; fixing per cent. on their orders; Incorporating the South Ward Bank of Pittsburgh. Incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny; authorizing Armstrong County Commissioners to sell the balance of the old Court House Square; increasing compensation of Allegheny county election officers $3 per day; authorizing the appointment of notary public for Sharpsburg; supplement for Allegheny county prison, which incorporates the Allegheny County Work House and Penitentiary; authorizing the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company; incorporating the Germania Sick Relief Society of Allegheny City.

Mr. Brockway objected off the House bill incorporating the Manchester Loan Association of Allegheny, with a capital of one million, because of the courts having power.

The following Senate bills were passed: Protecting primary elections in Crawford county; enabling the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny to increase its capital stock; supplement for Ormsby borough, which exempts its bonds from taxation, except for State purposes; and authorizing ten mills special tax on property, trades and occupations.

Joint Session to Count Votes of State Election.

At half-past eleven both Houses met to count the vote of last October election, which footed up:

For Auditor General	Stanton	284,097
	McCandless	269,512
	Spangler	3,132
For Surveyor General	Beatty	275,176
	Cooper	266,735
	Wheeler	2,969
For Constitutional Convention		316,097
Against		69,715

No returns were received from Philadelphia, no tickets having been printed.

Speaker Rutan said David Stanton, of Beaver county, was elected by a majority of three votes for Auditor General, but satisfactory evidence having been received by the President of this Convention and the Speaker of the House of his death since the election, there is no such person in existence to whom a certificate or commission can be issued. Therefore, therefore, no person who can be declared elected to the office of Auditor General.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 31.—Three thousand pounds was subscribed at the meeting here last night in aid of the Livingstone expedition.

MADRID, January 31.—Eight thousand conscripts have sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

BORDEAUX, January 31.—The boiler of the British steamship Amazon exploded here yesterday. Two men were killed and several injured.

PARIS, January 31.—The director of the *Official Journal*, published under control of the Communne, has been sentenced to transportation.

LONDON, January 31.—The thanksgiving ceremonies in St. Paul's, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, are announced to take place on the 27th of February.

BRUSSELS, January 31.—The journeymen carpenters of this city are on a strike, and the masters have closed their shops. The men are now parading the streets. No disturbance has occurred.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 31.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 31, 4:00 P. M.—Consols 92¼ a 92¾; American Securities—5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 91.

FRANKFORT, January 31.—Bonds of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 31.—Rentes 57 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton excited; middling upland 11½d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 8d@11s 10d; flour 26s@28s. Corn 30s@3d. Cheese 67s.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Resumption of the Investigation—Leet & Co.'s system of Fleecing—Babcock and Porter to Testify on Friday.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The Custom House investigation was resumed this morning. A communication was received from D. E. L. Rogers, complaining of the conduct of weighers in reference to a cargo consigned to his house.

Babcock and Porter will be heard on Friday. B. H. Hutton sent a letter stating that the fleecing system, commenced under Leet & Co., still continues.

Chas. Bellows testified that some of his brandy had been stolen while in charge of customs officers, and he thought the Inspector had a knowledge of the theft. Losses of that kind were frequent.

Before the adjournment of the Custom House investigation, there was a slight passage at arms between Senator Pratt and Senator Casserly. The latter said the gentleman on the other side possessed great advantage in having the whole organization of the Custom House at their backs. Pratt retorted that Casserly had the complaining merchants at his back. Casserly denied that he had got half a dozen suggestions since they began. He also called attention to the slowness with which any returns called for by himself or Bayard came in, as compared with the prompt manner in which all returns were supplied from the Custom House to Senators on the other side. The Committee then adjourned.

MEXICO.

Further Success of the Revolutionists.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—A Matamoras dispatch says: Gen. Quiroga flanked Cortina yesterday, and is now in position this side of Camargo, interrupting communication. Cortina previously telegraphed here for reinforcements, which could not be spared. Quiroga received 600 reinforcements, making his command 2,000. Cortina has only 600. It is supposed Quiroga will advance on Matamoras, leaving sufficient force near Camargo to prevent Cortina moving. The severest storm of the season prevails, preventing military operations.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1871.

The barometer will probably fall on Thursday over the entire country east of the Mississippi; cloudy weather and light winds on the gulf coast, and in the middle and eastern States; partially cloudy weather with rising temperature in the Middle States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago shows nineteen deaths from small-pox during the past seven days, and declares that the disease is on the increase. Seven physicians have been prosecuted for not properly reporting cases occurring in their practice. Dr. Bolser believes that the intensely cold weather has increased the epidemic.

A scheme is on foot in Chicago to consolidate in two mammoth buildings all the banking institutions of the city.

The trial of Tweed will not take place until the March term. This practically puts the case over until the close of the Legislature, and it is probable Tweed will now take his seat.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY presented a resolution of the Kansas Legislature, urging action looking to cheaper transit from the agricultural States to the sea board.

Mr. SCOTT reported from the Finance Committee a bill declaring the meaning of the internal revenue act of July 14, 1870. It declares that the meaning of the act was to exempt from the two and one-half per cent. tax all dividends of earnings and individual profits of all banks, insurance and other corporations mentioned in the act, made or which accrued as surplus fund during August, September, October, November and December, 1870, in all cases where such corporations had already paid or would thereafter pay upon earnings or incomes undivided the previous months of that year, a tax equal to at least two and one-half per cent. per annum. The substitute also directs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the tax paid upon all such earnings for the said five months to all corporations that have paid a tax of two and a half per cent. upon all dividends in 1870 and 1871. The bill passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill to authorize the President to accept the resignation of a judge of any court of the United States.

The amnesty bill was taken up, and Mr. CHANDLER addressed the Senate at length. He declared himself against universal amnesty—amnesty was a boon, and they who proposed to grant it had certainly a right to impose conditions; and he thought it a very mild and reasonable condition to require rebels to cease their infernal outrages upon loyal men before giving them amnesty. He was opposed, too, to forcing amnesty upon them. If they would not condescend to ask it, they ought not to get it. The first condition of forgiveness was repentance. God might forgive an unrepented rebel, but he [Chandler] never would. The case of General Longstreet had been cited as a precedent for amnestying leading rebels, but Longstreet had furnished the highest possible evidence of repentance, loyalty and general good character, by joining the Republican party. The Ku-Klux rebels of the South seemed to forget that they were paroled prisoners of war, liable to be shot at any time for violation of their parole, and he thought that if two or three hundred of them were taken out and shot, it would do a great deal more good than amnesty.

Mr. CHANDLER then turned to civil service reform. He said it had been going on very effectively for the last eleven years by removing traitors out of office and replacing them with good, loyal men, and expressed the opinion that we had civil and so honest and efficient a civil service as under the present administration. Still, there were undoubtedly other reforms required and they would be made as soon as developed out. He then drew at length a parallel between the Republican and Democratic parties, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, and warned the "Liberal" Republicans of the character of the party into whose arms they were rushing. There were always Republican sore-heads going over to the Democracy, but for every such one there were ten Democrats joining the Republican party; and if the Democrats chose to keep up the exchange on these terms, he had no objection.

Mr. SUMNER replied to Mr. Morrill's amendment, made last week against the constitutionality of the supplementary civil rights bill. The power to pass the bill, he said, was given in the grant of power to abolish slavery; this legislation being necessary to make the abolition complete. The Senator from Mr. Morrill had found constitutional difficulties in the way, because he adhered to the old rule of interpreting the Constitution by the standard which conquered at Appomattox, the rule that every word, clause and sentence must be interpreted uniformly for human rights and his bill should be rejected and the amnesty bill passed, there was danger that the colored vote would be so divided as to defeat the Republican party. In Pennsylvania there were more than enough colored voters to turn the scale in a State election, and in the whole country they were numerous enough to do the same thing in a Presidential election. The colored voters were a new power in the land, and must be considered.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine replied. He denied that the close of the war brought any new rule of interpreting the Constitution, and charged Mr. Sumner with having advocated this bill by using colored voters as a coercive power, instead of by reasons addressed to the judgment of the Senate.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's remarks the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill in reference to appeals to the Supreme Court, after discussion, passed substantially as reported.

Mr. BINGHAM unsuccessfully strove to have the bill modified so as to restrict writs of error in capital offences, claiming that if it applied to mere penitentiary cases, it would delay and impede justice in the case of the Mormon prosecutions.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the report of the Committee of Ways and Means in relation to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating the new loan was taken up. He was willing to submit the question without discussion.

Mr. KERR, representing the minority of the committee, declined to consent to having the matter voted on without discussion.

Mr. SARGENT desired to proceed with the Indian Appropriation bill, but it was decided to go on with the syndicate matter, or the resolution reported by the Committee justifying the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of the negotiations.

Mr. COX proposed as an amendment a resolution directing the Committee to report the bill introduced by him, forbidding the appointment of commission on the sale of United States bonds.

Mr. DAWES briefly recapitulated the facts in the case, and defended the report of the Committee.

Mr. KERR, from the minority of the Committee, condemned the report.

Mr. BECK claimed that the three months' interest which the syndicate had received on the bonds without paying any consideration for it was $25,000, which sum, added to its commissions, made its aggregate compensation $2,462,500. The same comparisons applied to the remainder of the loan would allow the syndicate to reap the magnificent harvest of $24,000,000, and he argued that no such expenditure was contemplated in the funding law. He calculated the profits of the transaction to the syndicate were at least $1,350,000. It would be kept in mind that this immense sum was made by Jay Cooke & Co. in the funding of less than $15,000,000 out of $1,500,000,000 authorized to be refunded, and that the adoption of the resolution reported by the majority would not only be a license but an order to the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to refund the other thirteen hundred millions on the same terms and through the same agency, whereby they would pocket at least three per cent. on the whole amount, as they had already done on a part. Congress might just as well, by a direct vote, put $39,000,000 into the pockets of Jay Cooke & Co.

During the discussion Mr. MAYNARD, from the Conference Committee on the bill amending certain machinery to be imported free of duty for sulphur mining in Louisiana and for plate glass maufactures generally, made a report. The committee agrees to strike out the section for plate glass machinery. The report was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, another minority member of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked Mr. Dawes if the pending resolutions were adopted by the House, the Secretary of the Treasury would regard it as authority for him to go on in the same way with the rest of the loan?

Mr. DAWES replied that the Secretary of the Treasury would be assured by the adoption of a resolution that in no respect had he violated the law. Indeed, he felt so now, and by the passage of the resolution he would feel that he had the opinion of the House backing him. He did not think that any gentleman was authorized to state what was the disposition of the Secretary in regard to his future operations in funding the loan. Any arrangements, so far as he knew, entered into, and there was not any likelihood of any arrangement being made on such terms as he had seen stated in the newspapers.

Mr. BROOKS—In other words, if the resolution be adopted, the Secretary will regard it as an approval of his past course, and to that extent an authority for him to go on in the same way.

Mr. DAWES repeated that the adoption of the resolution would only be an approval of the legality of the Secretary's course—as of its wisdom. Everything that was lawful was not always wise, and it might be the opinion of some gentlemen that that was a lawful act and not a wise one.

Mr. BROOKS had no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury had to the best of his knowledge and ability negotiated the loan in good faith; but the House ought to know in its wish that he should stop there, and give him no encouragement to go any further in that way. In his [Brooks's] judgment such a course would be an utter and profligate waste of the public money. He thought it would be the worst of statesmanship and the worst of financiering for the House to approve of what the Secretary had done. If it did so, the European bankers would continue to keep up the same terms, but only because they would have gold in their demand; besides, there was no hurry about the matter. The credit of the United States was higher now than it was years ago, when it could not float a loan at par, and he believed that it would be a better financial policy not to press this funding at so high a rate of interest at present.

Mr. COX moved to amend the resolution on which the investigation was based, argued against the position taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Committee of Ways and Means, and characterized the syndicate as a pack of cormorants, whose operations should be stopped at once. There should be no more dickering with them. The people held the President and Secretary of the Treasury and Congress responsible for the peculiar manner of manipulating the debt. There was no difficulty in going into the market and making a decent four per cent. loan, without agents and without commissions.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, wanted to inquire how Mr. Cox proposed to have a four per cent. loan negotiated.

Mr. COX declined to allow Mr. Kelley to interrupt him, and Mr. Dawes interfered to prevent the interruption and—as he put it—to call the gentleman from New York off his friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL described Mr. Dawes's remarks as hypocricy and cant.

Mr. DAWES said that no remarks of his could justify such an impertinence on the part of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL said that he had regarded Mr. Dawes's remarks as not sincere, but rather as calculated to aggravate disturbance, and he had simply described it in what he thought terse and proper language.

Mr. DAWES said he had no words to exchange with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was the keeper of his own conscience as he [Dawes] was of his.

After this little flurry, Mr. COX went on with his speech and denounced the syndicate as corrupt and corrupting. He declared that a representative who was true to his trust, and who would stop double interest, could not do his duty without voting against the resolution of the majority and in favor of the bill which he [Cox] had introduced, forbidding all commissions and all deductions in the sale, negotiation or exchange of United States securities.

Mr. ROBERTS defended the action of the Secretary.

Mr. KERR offered an amendment, "That in the opinion of the House the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan, had increased the bonded debt beyond what was necessary or proper, and had incurred expenses contrary to law."

Without the debate coming to a close the House adjourned.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

National Convention in Cincinnati.

Organization—Topics to be Discussed.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—The National Convention to secure a religious amendment to the Constitution met to-day at Thom's Hall. About two hundred and fifty delegates were present from different States. The Convention was called to order by Prof. O. N. Stoddard, of Wooster University, Ohio. The object of the Convention was fully stated by the Rev. Dr. McAllister, the Secretary. Prof. Stoddard read the call for the Convention.

M. B. Hogan, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, was chosen President; Vice Presidents, Rev. B. P. Aydellotte, D. D., Prof. O. N. Stoddard, Rev. R. Audley Browne, D. D., Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., Rev. C. D. Morris, D. D., David Boyd, Esq., Rev. J. R. Helwig, Rev. A. Ritchie, Secretary. Rev. H. H. George.

Judge Hogan delivered an address on taking the chair. He congratulated the delegates that they had met peacefully without regard to sect or party, to discuss questions of much importance at this time, and which, if there were undoubtedly other reforms required and they would be made as soon as developed out. He then drew at length a parallel between the Republican and Democratic parties greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, and warned the "Liberal" Republicans of the character of the party into whose arms they were rushing. There were always Republican sore-heads going over to the Democracy, but for every such one there were ten Democrats joining the Republican party; and if the Democrats chose to keep up the exchange on these terms, he had no objection.

Mr. SUMNER replied to Mr. Morrill's argument, made last week, against the constitutionality of the supplementary civil rights bill. The power to pass the bill, he said, was given in the grant of power to abolish slavery; this legislation being necessary to make the abolition complete. The Senator from Mr. Morrill had found constitutional difficulties in the way, because he adhered to the old rule of interpreting the Constitution by the standard which conquered at Appomattox, the rule that every word, clause and sentence must be interpreted uniformly for human rights, and if his bill should be rejected and the amnesty bill passed, there was danger that the colored vote would be so divided as to defeat the Republican party. In Pennsylvania there were more than enough colored voters to turn the scale in a State election, and in the whole country they were numerous enough to do the same thing in a Presidential election. The colored voters were a new power in the land, and must be considered.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine replied. He denied that the close of the war brought any new rule of interpreting the Constitution, and charged Mr. Sumner with having advocated this bill by using colored voters as a coercive power, instead of by reasons addressed to the judgment of the Senate.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's remarks the Senate adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Interest on Bonds to be Paid at Home.

Civil Service Rules Not Suspended.

A Trick to Make Railroad Bonds Sell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1872.

Interest on Bonds Not to be Paid Abroad.

The Committee of Ways and Means has information that Secretary Boutwell will not ask for authority to pay interest on bonds abroad, and that he does not desire it.

The St. Joe and Denver Railroad.

Among other matters which have come to light through the investigation by the House Judiciary Committee of the affairs of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, is the fact that while this road has advertised throughout the country that its bonds are based upon a grant by Congress of a million and a half acres of lands, the Land Office holds that it is only entitled to eighty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty six acres, as appears from the following extract from a letter of Commissioner Drummond, dated the 18th inst.: "It is also established, after a cursory examination of our records, that three hundred and thirty-six acres in Kansas and eighty-six thousand six hundred in Nebraska embraced within the odd numbered sections remained unwithdrawn and undisposed of within twenty-miles of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad to the date of withdrawal for said road.

[Signed.] "WILLIS DRUMMOND, COM'R."

The Bateman Investigation.

The Attorney General has addressed a letter to Judge Ewing, of the United States Court at Cincinnati, inquiring whether he will undertake the investigation desired by District Attorney Bateman. If he agrees to do it, the whole matter will be turned over to his Court. Mr. Bateman is entitled to the correction of a partial error in a former dispatch. His application for an investigation was addressed to the Attorney General, but sent under cover with a private note to Senator Sherman for the indorsement of the latter.

A Bill to Correct an Error in a Bill.

Bills are before each House to correct an error in the bill settling the question of relative rank of the line and staff in the army, from which a corps of professors of mathematics was organized, and also which performs scientific work of the Department at the Observatory, and in the observation of eclipses, and the department is very anxious to have them within the provisions of the general bills.

Civil Service Rules Not Suspended.

The members of the Civil Service Commission think Boutwell exceeded his authority to the Troy Collector, that "the President has suspended the civil service rules," is calculated to convey an erroneous impression. The Commission feels confident that the President is earnestly in favor of the plan submitted, and that the moment the Commission can arrange the details, which they are now rapidly doing, he will enforce them rigorously.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1872.

PROMOTION OF AUSTRIAN COMMERCE.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Commerce Committee of the House to-day and had a long conference with the Committee on Mr. Lynch's bill to promote American commerce.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Lewis Lambright, Middletown, Ohio; Baltus Wing, New Lisbon, Ohio.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The total amount of United States currency outstanding at this date is $390,067,070.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1872.

NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Vice President Colfax has been invited to address the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn.

Another suit has been commenced against Collector Murphy, to recover the amount of a political assessment paid by an office-holder in the Custom House.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Hyde, the husband of Fanny Hyde, as accessory to the murder of Watson.

Mr. Patterson, whose name was disagreeably connected with the failure of the Market Savings Bank, has testified that the deposits of that bank will be paid in full as soon as the loan made to him. The Receiver expresses the belief that the bank will be unable to pay his depositors over forty per cent.

A portion of the South Side Railroad track at Rockaway, L. I., has been destroyed by some unknown villains, and the train passing over this morning had a narrow escape from serious disaster.

SENSIBLE DETERMINATION.

The Excise Commissioners of Brooklyn have come to the conclusion that much of the crime in that city may be attributed to violation of the excise law in keeping liquor saloons open after legitimate hours, and are determined to rigidly enforce the law for the future.

POLITICAL.

Greeley on the One-Term Principle—He Will Not Refuse to Support Grant.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Horace Greeley, in the *Tribune*, says though he does not exalt the one-term principle above every other consideration, yet he has adhered to it for over thirty years, never supporting a President for re-election but once, and that he has reasons for believing that Grant assented to it less than four years ago. He does not say that Grant will not, if nominated, be elected; he does not say he will not support him; but that his nomination renders doubtful a Republican triumph, which a one-term pledged candidate would make certain.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 31.—Bills were passed making the breaking into railroad cars in the night season burglary. Bills were introduced authorizing counties, cities and towns to sell railroad stock held by them, and to reinvest the proceeds in new railroad stock; and for the sale of illuminating oils; to compel Sheriffs to pay over public money to their successors; to punish superintendents and commissioners of public works for making false estimates for work or materials.

A bill was introduced in the Senate this afternoon to prohibit the employment of children under fifteen years of age in manufactories and mines. Resolutions were offered appropriating $10,000 to build a monument in memory of ex-President Harrison.

The Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, January 21.—Three eastward trains on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived at Cheyenne during last night. Some of the passengers, claiming to have been sixteen days on the road from Ogden, report that when they got through a drift the wind blew the snow back into the cuts and filled them again. Rawlins reports a heavy following and snow drifting. Two trains west got as far as Cooper Lake and waited there until noon to-day, when they started west with snow plows and large force of men. Conductor Bunting, attending at Sidney station, was run into by another following passenger train. The engine broke through the sleeping car, injuring one passenger only, named M. R. Lerst.

PENSION FRAUDS.

An Indiana County Lawyer Wanted.

Some days ago the authorities in Washington forwarded to District Attorney Swoope the papers in another pension fraud case, developed in this district. The party accused in J. M. Coleman, a lawyer residing in Indiana, Pa. In 1864 Mrs. Eleanor Leers made application for a pension, through Coleman, having lost a son in a Pennsylvanian regiment. The pension was allowed, and regularly drawn by Coleman, on forged vouchers, until 1869, when the lady died. It seems she never learned that the pension had been allowed. After her death, Obadiah L. Wolff, Postmaster at Canoe Camp, Jefferson county, was appointed administrator, and wrote to Washington to learn whether a pension had been granted. This brought out the fraud, and Coleman made restitution of the whole amount received up to the time of her death, about $500. He had drawn the pension regularly *after* the death of the old lady, and offered to pay this over, but Wolff would not receive it, as he would have been liable to punishment if he had. As soon as the facts were known here, Mr. Swoope made an information against Coleman, charging him with perjury and forging pension papers. A warrant was issued by Commissioner Gamble, and a detective sent to execute it. When he reached Indiana borough, he learned that Coleman had left about half an hour before. Vigorous search was made for him, but without avail. He had evidently got wind of the matter, or had taken fright and fled in the nick of time.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Additional Testimony for the Plaintiffs—Reaching the Merits of the Case—Elements of Damages—Nice Legal Questions.

At the opening of the Court of Common Pleas, (Judge Stowe's branch), yesterday morning, the case of Messrs. Owston & Sowers, oil dealers, vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company—being an action to recover over $50,000 damages for an alleged violation of a contract for the transportation of oil—was resumed.

Messrs. Acheson & Chalfant for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, & Morrisons for the defendants.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FOR PLAINTIFFS.

C. W. Owston, resumed, on cross-examination by John H. Hampton, Esq.—It was in December, about the 10th, that I called on Col. Phillips and told him I was going to ship oil by river; there was no one present at the interview; the bulk boats belonged to us; some days previous, about first December, had a conversation with Col. Phillips about bringing down oil by river, got his permission, and brought down five or six boat loads. The whole capacity would be about 6,500 barrels. One was loaded at Parker's, one or two at Oil City, and balance at Oilopolis. The oil was delivered on contracts. The last boat came down about the 15th of December. About the 16th I went to see Colonel Phillips in regard to sending the barges up again. I had also been shipping by rail. Colonel Phillips did not tell me I had my choice, either to ship by river and break my contract, or by rail, he doing the very best he could to furnish cars. I did not tell Colonel Phillips I would run my risk along with the rest in getting cars; on the contrary, Colonel Phillips advised me to send my boats up; he did not tell me that Fisher Bros. had broken their contract, and that in consequence it was probable he would have more cars; he did say that Fisher Bros. had violated their contracts, and would never get another cent of drawback on the road. I told Col. Phillips I had about 40,000 barrels of oil to bring down; he repeatedly emphatically for me not to send up any boats, as he would see that I got cars; he did not tell me there was no pressure for cars, and he would give me as many cars as he could, considering the demands of other customers; he did not say he would do the best he could; he promised *positively* cars for loading, and said I should have them sure; he did not say he would do his utmost to give me twenty cars a day, dealing fairly with the other customers; did not say he had to distribute his cars among their customers, and would do the best he could for me, or words to that effect; he urged the sending of them on cars a day. We filled all the cars sent to us to the best of my knowledge; do not say so positively; they were loaded exclusively on the Venango City side of the railroad bridge we had then built, had but one tank at Venango City; the Allegheny was in good boating order from the Forks to Oil City; Walton was the chief there were facilities by which I could have shipped all our oil in December; I now explain, that if I had kept the towboat Gipsey I could have got all my oil down. After I gave up the Gipsey, she was immediately taken by other parties; could have become possessed of about the average quantity of oil on hand, at Venango city, during the month of December. (Dispatch shown.) Did not take this or any other dispatch to Col. Phillips; Col. Phillips was at Warren; three or four points between Oil City and Pittsburgh, from which oil was shipped in December, [Dispatch shown.]

Re-direct—I got permission to bring the five or six barges down by river, with the understanding that I was not to send them back.

Re-cross-examined—When Mr. Lawrence promised twenty cars a day, I did not agree to pay any bonus; I was only to pay in freights.

THE PROMISE OF TWENTY CARS.

Mr. Acheson then offered in evidence the deposition of Mr. O. S. Goldrick. The deponent went to the office of that R. R. Company, as agent in Parker's, for Owston & Sowers, had gone to the railroad office about the 16th of December, at request of the plaintiffs, to see why cars had not been furnished; Mr. Lawrence was in charge; promised to furnish twenty cars a day, but did not furnish them.

Thomas McLaughlin, sworn—Reside at Titusville; was in the employ of Owston & Sowers; was in their employ at Oil City in 1869; they were largely engaged in crude oil at that time; 40 barrels per car; I was shipping at Oil City, over the Valley road. Mr. McCreery was agent of the road at that end of the line. Mr. Sowers was at Oil City. The plaintiffs applied to McCreery, in December, for cars to ship oil; they got some, but not near what they wanted. I also applied, in their behalf, for cars; went nearly every day; got cars on Mondays, and Sundays; went about the twentieth of December for cars; Mr. McCreery said he had instructions from Pittsburgh to give us twenty cars a day for the December month; he did not get twenty that day and the next; then got only four; we called for them every day, but could not get them; I was told by Mr. McCreery to send down to Pittsburgh at that time; the tank at Oil City would hold 15,000 barrels; the tank at Venango City gauged 4,200 barrels.

Cross-examined—Never saw Mr. Lawrence; never got cars; was told by Mr. McCreery he had declared that he was able and willing to repay the loan made to him. The Receiver expresses the belief that the bank will be unable to pay his depositors over forty per cent.

A portion of the South Side Railroad track at Rockaway, L. I., has been destroyed by some unknown villains, and the train passing over this morning had a narrow escape from serious disaster.

SENSIBLE DETERMINATION.

The Excise Commissioners of Brooklyn have come to the conclusion that much of the crime in that city may be attributed to violation of the excise law in keeping liquor saloons open after legitimate hours, and are determined to rigidly enforce the law for the future.

POLITICAL.

Greeley on the One-Term Principle—He Will Not Refuse to Support Grant.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Horace Greeley, in the *Tribune*, says though he does not exalt the one-term principle above every other consideration, yet he has adhered to it for over thirty years, never supporting a President for re-election but once, and that he has reasons for believing that Grant assented to it less than four years ago. He does not say that Grant will not, if nominated, be elected; he does not say he will not support him; but that his nomination renders doubtful a Republican triumph, which a one-term pledged candidate would make certain.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 31.—Bills were passed making the breaking into railroad cars in the night season burglary. Bills were introduced authorizing counties, cities and towns to sell railroad stock held by them, and to reinvest the proceeds in new railroad stock; and for the sale of illuminating oils; to compel Sheriffs to pay over public money to their successors; to punish superintendents and commissioners of public works for making false estimates for work or materials.

A bill was introduced in the Senate this afternoon to prohibit the employment of children under fifteen years of age in manufactories and mines. Resolutions were offered appropriating $10,000 to build a monument in memory of ex-President Harrison.

The Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, January 21.—Three eastward trains on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived at Cheyenne during last night. Some of the passengers, claiming to have been sixteen days on the road from Ogden, report that when they got through a drift the wind blew the snow back into the cuts and filled them again. Rawlins reports a heavy following and snow drifting. Two trains west got as far as Cooper Lake and waited there until noon to-day, when they started west with snow plows and large force of men. Conductor Bunting, attending at Sidney station, was run into by another following passenger train. The engine broke through the sleeping car, injuring one passenger only, named M. R. Lerst.

PENSION FRAUDS.

An Indiana County Lawyer Wanted.

Some days ago the authorities in Washington forwarded to District Attorney Swoope the papers in another pension fraud case, developed in this district. The party accused in J. M. Coleman, a lawyer residing in Indiana, Pa. In 1864 Mrs. Eleanor Leers made application for a pension, through Coleman, having lost a son in a Pennsylvanian regiment. The pension was allowed, and regularly drawn by Coleman, on forged vouchers, until 1869, when the lady died. It seems she never learned that the pension had been allowed. After her death, Obadiah L. Wolff, Postmaster at Canoe Camp, Jefferson county, was appointed administrator, and wrote to Washington to learn whether a pension had been granted. This brought out the fraud, and Coleman made restitution of the whole amount received up to the time of her death, about $500. He had drawn the pension regularly *after* the death of the old lady, and offered to pay this over, but Wolff would not receive it, as he would have been liable to punishment if he had. As soon as the facts were known here, Mr. Swoope made an information against Coleman, charging him with perjury and forging pension papers. A warrant was issued by Commissioner Gamble, and a detective sent to execute it. When he reached Indiana borough, he learned that Coleman had left about half an hour before. Vigorous search was made for him, but without avail. He had evidently got wind of the matter, or had taken fright and fled in the nick of time.

STATE POLITICS.

In an article on the coming Republican State Convention the Scranton *Republican* says:

"We claim that this section of the State is entitled to the Republican candidate for Governor, and especially to the Republicans of Luzerne county entitled to recognition. They present as their united choice, Mr. W. W. Ketchum, a gentleman well known throughout the State as a leader, who succeeded for a mere "complimentary" vote and then to be dropped from the list. They present him for *nomination* and for *election*—for if he is nominated he will be elected. His sterling political qualities have made him popular at home and abroad. This county would roll up an overwhelming majority for him, and in every other county in the State he would poll as large a vote as any man that could be placed on the ticket.

The Democrats of the Bedford and Fulton District have nominated George A. Smith, Esq., of McConnellsburg, for Legislature.

Celebration by the Broad Gauge Church Salem, O.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALEM, O., January 30, 1872.

The "Broad Gauge Church" of Salem, celebrated on the 29th of January, the 135th anniversary of the Birth-day of Thomas Paine. Four hundred persons participated. B. F. Underwood delivered the oration. The oration, supper, toasts, and ball, were pronounced by all in attendance, as of the most satisfactory character. R.

Capture of a Burglar in Massillon, O.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., January 30, 1872.

A man by the name of Miller was captured in D. R. Atwater's warehouse last night. He had broken into Morganthale & Breed's store, and then worked his way into the warehouse by the back door. He is having a hearing to-day. This man Miller was sentenced to a year in the Penitentiary for going through A. Stehl's house, in Navarre, about two years ago.

A German farmer in Luzerne county, with the assistance of his wife and daughter, raised last season a ton and a half of horse radish, which he is now marketing in quart and pint bottles.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Additional Testimony for the Plaintiffs—Reaching the Merits of the Case—Elements of Damages—Nice Legal Questions.

At the opening of the Court of Common Pleas, (Judge Stowe's branch), yesterday morning, the case of Messrs. Owston & Sowers, oil dealers, vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company—being an action to recover over $50,000 damages for an alleged violation of a contract for the transportation of oil—was

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

In view of the number of reform investigations in blast at the present time, the Chicago *Tribune* asks: "Have there never been so great scamps in public life before, or have great scamps never proved so successful, or have honest men never before had so much leisure for their detection and exposure?" It would be a cheerful belief that, whatever be the fact about the scamps, the determination to "go for" them was never before so great. Not to be too sure, we persuade ouselves that there are certain indications favoring this belief—and the politician is a poor leader who cannot detect the fact.

THOSE Republican papers which are so intensely loyal to the party as to deny the right to differ with the administration, more particularly anything said or done by Gen. GRANT, should take Senator MORTON in hand for his uncompromising opposition to amnesty as recommended in the President's message. The independent thought and action of this Senator, in MR. SUMNER almost brought about his excommunication, and the opposition of Senator CARPENTER to the Civil Service measure so warmly adopted by Gen. GRANT, was nearly as bad as anything said or done by Gen. SCHURZ, and for which he was thrust out of the party by these censors. It is to be hoped that a more tolerant spirit is about prevailing—certainly nothing is more needed, if Republicans expect to succeed.

THE signal defeat of General Cass in his efforts to obtain the Democratic nomination for Governor three years ago, seems not to have disheartened him, for his friends are preparing for another trial. Since that gentleman "put through with a whirl" the bill legislating into office perpetually the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company—a trick which FISK immediately caught up and added to the long list of Erie iniquities—General Cass has not figured much at Harrisburg. While his success in that performance may give him strength with a certain class in our State, it is questionable whether it will entitle him to consideration among the people.

PETITIONS from Pennsylvania, signed largely by workmen in our mills and mines, in favor of free tea and coffee, are pouring into Congress. It is interesting to observe that the free-trade-revenue-reformers are silent on the subject. Professing to desire to "lift the burden of imports" from the consumers of the country, they hesitate or betray opposition the moment it is proposed to strike at the root of the matter. They are for high duties on tea, coffee and other imported necessaries not produced at home, and the free introduction of foreign manufactures coming in competition with home industry. This is the exact definition of their position. It is the workingman's question, and it is gratifying to see so much interest in regard to it. Thousands of names should go from our mills, mines and factories, demanding free tea and coffee and protection for home products and labor.

THE result of the election in the Fourth Senatorial District surprises us in nothing but in the meagerness of MR. GRAY'S majority. It being less than one thousand, where last fall the Republican majority was seventy-six hundred. It is probably true that a considerable number of Democrats voted for Col. MCCLURE, but the result shows that he was supported by a still greater number of Republicans, and will assert his right to his seat in the Senate on the ground that a majority of votes is indicated. What proof there is of that we have no means of judging; but it is to be presumed that Col. MCCLURE would not set up a groundless claim. At some former Philadelphia elections there have been too much "counting" and "repeating" to allow one to suppose that this was wholly free from this species of tactics. There are places in our glorious land of freedom where these devices with this sort of thing would not be worth noting.

WE have several times of late referred to the rapid spread of Protectionist views and doctrines in Canada. It seems, indeed, that the future politics of the Dominion are likely for some time to turn chiefly upon this question. The principle of protection to home industry has been incorporated into the platform decided upon by the "Reform Associations of the National Party," as the reorganized Opposition of the province of Quebec is called, and the Dominion Board of Trade is to take up the question at its next meeting, at which time it is said to be likely a petition to the Dominion Parliament will be agreed upon, requesting the Colonial Government to demand from the mother country permission to regulate their own commercial relations with other countries in such a manner as will insure the establishment of manufactories in the Dominion; while a leading Montreal journal, a conservative in politics, says, with blunt straightforwardness:

"It would be affectation to deny that a formidable party have arisen in the Quebec district, who, despairing of protection to home industry, look toward annexation as their only remedy; we must eradicate that sentiment by practical national legislation, which will turn the current of public opinion into a healthier channel; we must confer on our people all the advantages which attend the idea of political annexation. We cannot convert them by preaching loyalty when they ask work; we must furnish them with profitable employment, or else discontent will extinguish grumbling and dissonent."

It is evident that a strong party is being formed in favor of a moderately protective tariff, which bids fair in the end to bear down everything before it. Indeed, so great is the progress which has already been made, that the *People's Journal*, a weekly newspaper established some three years ago as an advocate of protection to home industries, has recently discontinued publication for the novel reason that in this short time it has made so many converts among the hitherto almost exclusively free trade journals, that there is no longer any necessity for its existence.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE" IN A NEW LIGHT.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday prints a review of the recent remarks of M. THIERS to the Chinese Embassy which came to apologize for the murder of the French missionaries, written by one of the young Japanese students now residing in this country, who less than four years ago could not read a single word of English. While disagreeing with many of its positions, and regarding the general drift of his argument as unsound, the *Tribune* characterizes it as a "notable effort in political controversy," and says:

"As to the English, there is probably no composition of any European diplomat in an Oriental language which would compare with it favorably. It is one of the marvels of the time that any Oriental should so readily adapt himself to Western forms of expression and logic."

According to this young diplomat—who probably puts the case in the very strongest light of which it is susceptible:

"The conduct of the foreigners, excepting some of the better class of the missionaries and a few laymen, is a very shame to the name of Christianity and civilization, and retards the progress of both. It is in vain that the native rulers really good Christians, if amidst the natives that Christianity is the true religion of God, while they are beset on all sides by these splendid specimens of nominal Christians, and when they look back at their conduct they would not find any reason why they should feel particularly ashamed before Christians. A traitor is worse than an enemy. Yet these nominal Christians are such. How can one be blamed when he cannot find out the right way, when he has no guide? But how could one be excused when he goes a wrong way by his own perverseness and wicked intention, when he has a sure, infallible guide?"

Here is a pithy sentence which has a much wider scope and application than that which the young philosopher intended, and comes sharply home to us in our own country, as well as to the French residents in China:

"Those who call themselves Christians, yet behave quite unlike them, are far worse than the pure heathen. While, if there were no such men as Christians, Christianity would have made its progress smoothly, it loses credit through their conduct among the ignorant heathen, and its progress is thus obstructed."

Tammany and the New York Custom House are not calculated to make the heathen "ashamed before Christians," it must be admitted. With respect to the demeanor of M. THIERS in the interview referred to he says, with trenchant irony:

"A cat is to a mouse as a dog to a cat. M. Thiers is to the Chinese Ambassador as Bismarck to Thiers. The heathen Ambassador was taught by the Christian President how in Christendom the weaker is to be kicked by the strongest. If the speech by the Embassador sounds very funny with so many pompous adjectives and so much servility, the reply of the President sounds as haughty and commanding that there is no doubt he has already thoroughly learned the Bismarckian style of addressing a weaker one from the frequent practises exercised upon himself."

Referring to M. THIERS's eulogy on the missionaries who expatriate themselves in order to spread abroad the principles of religion and civilization, he makes this keen-edged reply to joinder:

"In that case they had better stay at home, because their hard labor would be more necessary there than elsewhere. If Paris does not require as many missionaries as Sodom among the heathen Chinese, Sodom must have been a pretty holy place."

There is much more in the letter to which it would puzzle M. THIERS to reply, and not a little which merits grave reflection at our own hands. This shrewd barbarian, young as he is, appears to understand the force and significance of the maxim "*noblesse oblige*," a good deal better than many nominal Christians who wear it every day upon their frontlets. He says "The more civilized people should first set an example as to the decorum to be observed," and suggests that a considerable portion of the enmity of the Chinese toward foreigners arises from the haughty or imprudent conduct of the latter, "their disrespect to to the natives, their disregard of the laws of the land, and, most of all, their violation and ridicule of their most sacred customs, which *drive* sometimes even the more civilized people *into* madness." As a defense of the people of Asia by one of their own number, speaking in our own language, within our own hearing, and scrutinizing our practice by the principles we have ourselves laid down, the article is a most remarkable one, and cannot fail to attract general attention.

WE HAVE before referred to the fact that almost before the ground had grown cool after the fire, Chicago, whose principal hotels were all destroyed by the conflagration, had perfected plans and contracted for the erection of others to fill their places. Five magnificent caravanseries are already well under way, and the journals of that city boast that within a year it will have more ample and elegant accommodations than it ever possessed before. All of these five hotels now in process of erection will be larger than those which were destroyed, while it is said that three of them will rival any hotels upon the continent in beauty of external appearance, and convenience and elegance of internal arrangement. The hotels of a city may generally be taken as affording a pretty fair index of its standing and progress, and a comparatively good guess may therefore be had as to what the future Chicago promises to be and what its indomitable people propose to make it. In this connection the rapid rebuilding of the burnt district generally may be remarked upon. Notwithstanding that the snow and the excessively cold weather of the past couple of weeks have seriously interfered with building operations, an immense number of substantial and elegant stores, residences and structures for general business or public uses are under way, while the principal architects of the city are kept at their wit's end to answer the demands made upon them for new plans and specifications. Chicago is faithfully fulfilling the pledge some time ago made by Mayor Medill, that nothing short of fourteen degrees below zero would be able even temporarily to repress or congeal its wonderful reconstructive vitality and activity.

THE rights of publishers seem just now to be the subject of marked judicial consideration. The other day we printed the main points of a recent decision that publishers had no right, under the newspaper law, to forward unprepaid papers through the postoffice to any persons other than actual *bona fide* subscribers, who had in some manner ratified an agreement with the publisher to receive them. The regulations of the postoffice also provide that "publishers of newspapers may, without subjecting them to extra postage, fold within their regular issue a supplement. But in all such cases the added matter must be a genuine supplement or appendage to the newspaper in question, and of the same essential character, conveying intelligence of general interest." The publisher of the Alliance (Ohio) *Monitor* was recently indicted for violation of the law in inclosing in his journal an advertisement of a shoe store, which was marked as a supplement, and leaving the document at the postoffice to be carried free of postage. The Court held that the circular, notwithstanding that it was called a supplement, was not a genuine appendage to the newspaper, nor of the same essential character, but simply a private hand-bill or advertisement, and that the attempt of the publisher to circulate it free of postage was a violation of the postoffice regulations. Defendant was therefore mulcted in the penalty and costs. The law under which the indictment was brought was passed in 1825, and provides the penalty of $100, medium for each offense. It will be seen, therefore, that this practice of advertising is an exceedingly hazardous one, and country publishers and merchants would do well to bear the matter in mind.

IT is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and the precedent which it is said the United States Senate will probably set in the case of Abbott, who claims a seat in that body from North Carolina on the ground that his competitor, Vance, was not eligible—himself receiving the highest number of votes cast for an eligible candidate—seems likely to be followed in other quarters. The new claimant to the contested seat of Delarge and Bowen having just appeared in the person of one Tharin, of Charleston, who declares himself entitled to the seat on the grounds that both Bowen and Delarge are ineligible, the former being guilty of murder, felony and bigamy, besides being at present a member of the South Carolina Legislature, while the latter is not an American citizen, but a British subject, having sworn allegiance to that power during the war. The vote claimed for each of the two sets of votes, Delarge and Bowen received over 15,000 each. It is true that all the precedents in the legislative history of the country militate against the claims of both Abbott and Tharin, but if the Senate shall declare the former entitled to a seat in that chamber, it is difficult to see on what grounds the latter is to be refused admission to the House, since the fact that Abbott is a Republican and Tharin a Democrat makes no sort of difference is the principle. What is sauce for the goose in sauce for the gander, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the Senate will proceed carefully and with great circumspection.

In his speech in opposition to Civil Service Reform, Senator Carpenter said that he "knew no more of chemistry than of the pearly gates of Heaven," and hence would be rejected if he applied for office. To which the Rochester *Express* thus makes answer: "We are afraid that Senator Carpenter is mistaken. Bunyan, in his immortal work, assures us that one by the name of 'Ignorance' came up to the gate of the city referred to by the Senator, and knocked. He was questioned and his certificate demanded, but his examination was not satisfactory, so the two shining ones that conducted Christian and Hopeful to the city, were commanded to go out and take Ignorance and bind him hand and foot and have him away. 'Then,' says Bunyan quaintly, 'they took him up and carried him through the air to the door that I saw in the side of the hill, and put him in there. Then I saw that there was a way to hell, even from the gate of heaven, as well as from the City of Destruction.' It seems that 'Ignorance' crossed to the city with the ferryman 'Vain Glory.' We're afraid Senator Carpenter is in the wrong boat."

We cited the other day the case of a missionary who was sent to India to convert the Hindoos, and was converted to idolatry himself by the superior argumentative powers of a learned Brahmin, with whom in an unlucky hour he undertook a controversial wrestle. A at a meeting of a society for the conversion of the Jews in Birmingham, one of the speakers challenged any Hebrew present to a discussion, whereupon an Israelite accepted the offer, mounted the platform, and in a protracted verbal contest met and mastered the challenger, the large audience deciding by a vote that the Jew had the best of it. Encouraged by this victory the Israelites of that city have formed an anti-conversion league, and are now carrying the war into Africa.

THE passage in Massachusetts of a general railroad law to control the organization and management of the various railroad companies of the State, appears to have aroused the attention of the Legislatures of other States to the necessity of adopting measures whereby the evils of special and local legislation may be remedied. Such a measure is proposed in Wisconsin, with, it is said, favorable prospects of its success; while a general railway bill, intended to supersede the necessity of special railway laws in future, is also pending in the Legislature of Maine. There are some reasons for supposing that the movement will in time become general throughout the country.

ONE of the effects of the forest fires in Wisconsin last fall is the largest lumber crop this winter that was ever produced in the State. The most important and extensive pineries are fairly swarming with axemen and loggers. This activity is mainly the result of a general effort to save much of the timber which was burned in the fall. Swept through so hastily, the trees were not greatly damaged except in their tops and lower branches. But the trunks, though sound for the present how, would, if long neglected, become useless from deadness or decay. This forced harvest cannot but affect in a marked manner the lumber market during the next season.

TRAVELERS are singing praises to "Tom Scott" for the improvements made in the railways between New York and Philadelphia since they passed into his combination. Under the new management the time between the two cities has been reduced nearly one-third, so that, in two hours and a half one can be whisked over ninety miles, and go almost every hour in the day. A man can now leave New York in the morning, run over to Philadelphia, return, visit Philadelphia a second time, and return again to New York, if he chooses, within the hours of daylight.

THE Rev. Dr. Cummings, who for several years has predicted the almost immediate destruction of the world, and at the same time speculated in real estate, has announced the indefinite postponement of the catastrophe. If he will stop frightening weak minded people for the remainder of his life, the world may consent to forget him as a humbug of the worst sort.

Lima is a place where liberties cannot be taken without some risk of losing your liberty. An American photographer residing there has been sent to prison for publishing caricatures that reflected on certain leading politicians. His release was refused to the American Minister.

There is a boy out in Iowa who has a silver dollar stuck fast in his throat. It must be a counterfeit, or it would probably pass.

MR. EMERSON AND BOOKS.

His Estimate of Shakespeare—Religious Poetry, &c.

While in Washington a while ago Mr. Emerson was beguiled into an address before the law students of Howard University. No public notice was given except to students and teachers, and only the students and their friends were present. "An audience of one hundred and fifty people, composed of law students, teachers and professors, and a number of young lady students from the academical department, filled the body of the room." Mr. Emerson's address was quite informal and without notes. He spoke of books, and books which should be read:

To-day is the Sabbath. Are any of the company accustomed to read any of the divine songs of George Herbert, the poet? He is called the divine George Herbert. He lived in the time of King James. He was a person of singular elevation of mind, and I think every young man and every young woman who wishes inspiration from books should find for their Sunday reading and their Monday reading the little volume of George Herbert's poems. I suppose George Herbert's poems are in your library. If not, I should like the privilege of presenting the book. I speak of that because it is a little the best religious book that I recall. I don't know any one who has spoken so purely and so sweetly to the religious sentiment in us as George Herbert. You all know the verse:

> Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
> Bridal of earth and sky,
> The dew must weep thy fall to-night,
> For thou, alas, must die."

Questions were asked and answered in the course of Mr. Emerson's talk to the students, and in response to those who wished to know more of what he thought about books, he spoke of Gibbon as an author who could not be omitted by any intelligent young man who would read in English the best history of the past; of Boswell's Life of Johnson; Goldsmith, Burke, Goethe and the other historic names.

Of all books, however, he said, depending purely upon their intrinsic excellence, Shakespeare is the one of the world. I leave out, of course, the religious books which depend upon the reverence of mankind, addressed according to the opinion and sentiment of each, according to his education in this or that church, in this or that society. Heaven has provided each nation with its own religious instruction. We have had, in Asia, the grandest revelation that has been made to the world. It is very curious that these Asiatic minds seem, more than any other portion of the world, to have had the religious inspiration; not only in our gospels and in our Jewish histories, but the Hindoos have also the most extraordinary books, which they compare with certain happiness to those of our own, which we also owe to Asia. So the Chinese have the book of Confucius, in which we are very happy to trace almost identical inspiration with those which we have received from Judea. For instance, the great doctrine, "Thou shalt do to others as thou wouldst have others do to thyself," is six hundred years before the coming of Christ, as given us by the Confucians. Thus all the genius the Asiatics seem to have had for moral revelation; and it is given in these commanding forms to the different races which they are, which we owe directly to the Jewish nation, we esteem the most pure and most commanding of all. But it is delightful to me, as a believer in the universality of religious truth, to find that it is framed in similar and almost in the same language in different nations. But out of the circle of religious books I set Shakespeare as the one unparalleled mind. No nation has produced anything like his equal. There is no quality in the human mind, there is no class of topics, there is no region of thought, in which he has not soared or descended; and none in which he has not said the commanding word. All men are impressed, prepared on to their own advancement in thought, by the genius of Shakespeare. The greatest mind values Shakespeare the most. It is wonderful that it has taken ages to estimate him. We find with wonder that he was not appreciated in his own time; that you can hardly find any contemporary who did him any justice. Still, his fame and the influence of his genius have arisen with the progress of time. As there has been no opportunity to compare him with other poets and writers, his value has not been felt, and never so much as at this day. In reading Shakespeare, you will find yourself armed for the law, for divinity and for commerce with men.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The Roman cabmen have struck for higher wages, the streets of the Eternal City being quite deserted by all vehicles that ordinarily ply for hire, causing no little inconvenience to those who do not keep private carriages. From Christmas until Lent is one grand holiday in Rome, and this season bade fair to eclipse all its predecessors. But now pedestrianism is a necessity, and as a consequence there is a falling off of fifty per cent. in the galeties and festivities of the time, and fun on foot is voted the half of no fun at all.

The Governor of South Carolina is awaiting the passage of the amnesty bill to fill an important position on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State. His range for selection will be then widened by the inclusion of very many of the best-jurists in the State.

England is considerably excited over the discovery that there are not nearly enough horses in Great Britain and Ireland to mount the existing cavalry regiments of the British army. But then it has a host of "beasts of burden" in the people themselves.

The hilt of the silver-handled sword of the Pretender, has, it is pretended, just been discovered in the debris at Warwick Castle.

The inhabitants of the Caucasus have tendered the Czar a volunteer force of eight thousand or ten thousand men for foreign service in case of a war with Austria for the possession of the Lower Danube. The Czar has declined the offer on the ground of his friendly relations with Austria and all other European powers, making war a most improbable eventuality. The offer has, however, given great satisfaction at Court and among the old Russian party.

The *South Carolinian* is responsible for the following: "Tucker, a dark member of one of the classes, arose the other day and said on the State debt. 'Gent'men, how is we goin' to pay dis thing? Don't the members say we are bankrupt? How ken a bankrupt pay a debt? Say? I say this. I say that every man in this chamber, and outside of it, is a counterfeit.'"

The meanest man in the world resides at Faribault, Minnesota. To satisfy a promissory note held against another he recently levied on a memorial stone which had been lettered ready to be placed at the grave of the debtor's dead child.

The Tory papers of England have been advising Mr. Disraeli to adopt the "passive" policy for one more term—that a measuring of forces now with Mr. Gladstone might result in disastrous defeat, but that the growing distrust of the country would be so great at the next session as to insure their success.

A Wisconsin doctor visited a small-pox patient the other day and remarked, as he turned from the almost dying man: "Dig the grave; the corpse will be ready." The grave was dug, but the man recovered, and now the grave diggers bring suit against the physician for their pay.

The Paducah *Kentuckian* says: "When it was announced that the negro testimony bill had passed the Legislature, we heard a fellow indignantly exclaim that, as both parties had the right to swear, he could outswear any ten niggers he ever saw, and, if it came to the test, he would outswear a whole regiment of niggers or bust a trace." And there is little question that he will keep his word.

An Arkansas operator (telegraphic, not political) recently sent a dispatch to a Memphis firm, instructing them as from a responsible bank to pay three hundred dollars to one Morgan, and then going to Memphis he claimed to be Morgan, and received the money. That fellow ought to be in public life.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the Associated Press report of the so-called Liberal Republican Convention at Jefferson City, on the 24th inst., was a gross exaggeration of the importance of the whole affair. The meeting, he says, was simply a mass meeting, without delegate representation, and there were no prominent or leading men of the State, now known or regarded as Republicans, who were engaged in it.

A correspondent of a South Carolina paper says he has a negro woman in his employ whose parents are as black as any original African, and so she was until about twenty-three years old, when, without any apparent cause, white spots began to make their appearance and have continued to do so. She is now about forty-five years old and is almost white, even the scalp of her head is perfectly white, without injury to her hair. Her hands are very tender, smooth and white.

PERSONAL.

It is said that Laura De Force Gordan, who was a candidate for the California Senate, will be nominated for Vice President on the Woodhull Presidential ticket. Her name is probably the only force she will give to the movement.

The wife of a grandson of the great Beethoven, advertises in a Rochester, New York, paper for musical pupils.

THE Mississinewa (Indiana) *Monitor* hoists the name of Schuyler Colfax for President, and the Indianapolis *Journal*, publishing the article, says: "The suggestion is thrown out to the country for its consideration, and we can do no less, nor more, than to give it the benefit of a presentation to Indiana Republicans through our columns. We are certain that if General Grant should see his way clear to withdraw from the canvass, as has been intimated he might do, the name of no man for his successor would awaken more enthusiasm throughout Indiana than that of Schuyler Colfax—an honored, beloved and trusted servant, who has been often tried and as often found faithful. The ovation he met in his canvass of the State during the campaign of 1870 as a candidate for Vice President, is an index of the estimation in which he is held by those who have known him longest and best."

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

DRESS REFORM, ABROAD AND AT HOME.

A Panic in Fashion—Leap Year Parties and Costumes—Toilettes de Visites—Hints for Spring.

[From Our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, January 30, 1872.

The proposed foundation of a "Woman's Dress Guild" in London is a reminder of the most recent of the many projects to arrest the spread of criminal folly and extravagance in dress attempted in this country. The latest scheme was most strongly indorsed and seconded by Miss Phoebe Cary, and it was her unexpected illness and lamented death which prevented it from becoming an actual fact. The circular had been drawn up and a list of the names of those ladies made up who were to be invited to her house to aid in the formation of a Dress Association, to include every woman in the whole country who would make the retention of the short walking dress the first article of her dress creed, when Death stepped in and prevented the accomplishment of the design.

The proposed rules for the London "Woman's Dress Guild" are the following, and they are subscribed to by a number of ladies of social position and distinction:

1. Not to make purchases unless they can be paid for at the time or when the account is sent in.

2. Never to buy anything simply "because it is cheap."

3. To dress in a manner befitting the station or occupation in life of the member.

4. To consider the personal tastes of heads families within the limits of these rules, but not to make anything a plea for personal extravagance.

5. To use nothing false for *mere* purposes of ornament, or because it is the fashion, such as false jewelry, false hair, etc.

6. To avoid all exaggerations belonging to the fashions of the day which might attract improper attention.

7. To avoid *all* unseemly style of dress however much it may be encouraged by the popular fashion of the moment.

8. To attend most scrupulously to neatness, and cleanliness, and not to waste needlessly either time (in frequent changes of dress), money or dress itself.

These rules are too sensible to become fashionable; a blind adherence to fashion presupposes absence of common sense, and a disregard of modesty and propriety when they impose either the caprice of the moment; but they may influence it, and they are interesting as showing which way the wind is blowing from different quarters of the earth, just now.

A PANIC IN FASHION.

Here there is at the present moment a sort of panic among the leaders and extremists of a *la mode*, which never comprised the highest class of cultivated and refined women. Retribution, so sweet and sure as to seem like the act of an avenging Providence, has followed in so many instances a great parade of wealth and display that women of the same class, generally ignorant, often belonging in at least questionable rank, have been seized with a fear of divine punishment for the sins of incontinent cases contemplated a habit of severity and a life of almost monastic seclusion.

If we had preachers of sufficient power and magnetism and of the good old orthodox hell-fire stamp, there would be a great and fashionable revival; for women only have dress and religion as legitimate objects of display, and when one fails then they must fall back on the other.

But unfortunately we have no such preachers now-a-days. Our ministers of this period have become too speculative and too much, though perhaps unconsciously, imbued with the strictly scientific and positive spirit of the times for them to let loose the winged steeds of a fiery and not too scrupulous imagination.

They indulge in any quantity of moral reflections, but they are too generally dyspeptic and high toned to strike terror into the hearts of sinners.

Imagine a woman spending seven thousand dollars upon lace one week and finding the next that the sources of her supply had vanished like the baseless fabric of a dream, and that the same lords and dominors would hereforth be only so many reminders of her folly, as they could be of no use in her future life. Another lady at the same time finding herself under the hammer, who for weeks before had the most costly contents of Stewart's dry goods palace submitted to her private inspection, and finding nothing fit to wear, had an order sent to Paris, which has not yet been filled, and probably now never will be. The husband of this fastidious person was ten years ago a poorly paid clerk, and now is a rich man on his own work, washing included, in the little tenement which they occupied in Harlem.

The winter so far has been singularly barren of any social entertainments. Now that Lent is Alexis departed, the Holidays and the quiet social parties which always follow, have alone disturbed the monotony of our regular succession of cold, snow, thaw and rain and intermediate sunshine.

This month, however, is particularly devoted to the few great public balls, which it is, if not *de rigueur*, at least fashionable to attend.

Not many new dresses are sported at these balls; the ladies who attend them are much too experienced and well supplied for that affair. It is only the vulgar and those persons who buy cheap stuffs, and therefore never have anything to wear, who think they require a new dress for every occasion.

What is new at these places are the garnitures and trimmings. A delicate silk half worn will be fashionably made according to flounces, a lace over dress with new flowers or a silk skirt made available by the addition of a light grenadine polonaise.

The polonaise is the most remarkable feature of the dress of the present time. In black velvet it forms the most elegant of cloaks, in light, cameo tinted silk, trimmed with black and white lace, it is elegant in conjunction with a trained black silk skirt, a most distinguished dinner or half evening toilette in white striped gauze or grenadine, it is worn over evening skirts of white satin which without some such providential intervention would be no longer wearable; and in fabrics, fancy, mention and color material fabrics, it composes the simple, easy, yet not ungraceful indoor costume of nine-tenths of the women, fashionable and unfashionable.

Very light green seems to be as fashionable a ball room color as it was last season, and it is not surprising for it is very effective. Among the prettiest dresses are some of light green silk, trimmed with ruchings or plaitings of fine white muslin or tarlatane.

All white toilettes are not much worn, excepting occasionally in tulle, even tarlatane with white over-dress; on the contrary Valenciennes or fine French muslin are so general, over pale pink, blue, mauve or canary colored silk, that they undoubtedly constitute an important feature of every lady's wardrobe who makes any pretensions to youth or elegance.

A lovely dress was completed for a young Boston lady the other day; it was of very bright gray tulle, over gray faille, the tulle looped with bouquets of variegated pansies.

The embroidered crape overskirts and flounces, and the pattern dresses in which the silk was cut out to represent flowers and foliage, above an application of white muslin or grenadine, which formed so conspicuous a part of the fall exhibitions and importations, are rarely seen and do not seem to have served as models to any extent. Those that make their appearance evidently the original styles, bought at half price, and elaborate though they are, fail of the fine effects sometimes produced by much simpler toilettes.

The head and white dresses are as numerous as ever, white trimmed with black, and *vice versa*. One of these styles is composed of white tulle, trimmed with flounces of white tulle, arranged *en tablier* in front, and covered with black lace. The heading consists of ruchings of white tulle, and black lace, and the ornaments of clusters of white, and crimson roses. A very pretty dress of white tulle is garlanded with black velvet, studded with white marguerites, with black and yellow centres. There is a marked absence of powder in the hair though plenty is used upon the complexion.

A LEAP YEAR PARTY.

We hear very little of fancy dress parties or gift weddings, probably because people are not in the mood for playing the harlequin or the fool, but quite a novelty took place recently in the shape of a private leap year party, which was a great success—less on account of its peculiar features than the spirit with which it was carried out.

The dressing was fancy, or otherwise, according to the humor, and several young ladies availed themselves of this privilege to get up costumes in the most exaggerated girl-of-the-period style, including hat, coat, cane, jaunty boots, and lace ruffles decorating the open throat and wrists.

"Dolly Varden" and "Watteau" dresses were also in full feather, the former consisting of a brightly flowered chintz tunic, cut square, and very low, with antique sleeves and skirt very much bunched up over a quilted silk petticoat, the latter of a white muslin or tarletane skirt (short) trimmed with narrow flounces, and panieried skirt, with deeply pointed bodice of white silk, brocaded in a small rose bud pattern. A muslin *fichu* laid in three broad folds and edged with two rows of narrow black velvet, little muslin apron, trimmed with black velvet to match, high-heeled pink satin shoes, hair powdered quite white and straw hat set on one side and trimmed with a wreath of small pink roses without foliage. The effect of the latter dress, with powdered hair, was a most charming effect, quite taking one back to the seventeenth century, and to the Arcadian groves and shepherds whose poetic lives were in such strong contrast to our prosaic ones.

There was quite a number of very good fancy dresses, worn by ladies, (the gentlemen were not so successful), particularly "Fred" in scarlet tulle, trimmed with gold fringe, over scarlet tarletane, and ornamented with ash grey, black, black and red roses, in gold leaves; same in the hair.

Also, Spring in light green, over white with a wreath of primroses and violets.

A Mermaid's dress was very much admired, and consisted of a long skirt of light sea-green faille, almost covered by a tunic of crystalized tulle of the same shade, caught up on one side only with a trail of sea weed and coral mixed with water lillies. A wreath of the same in the hair, which should be blonde and flowing. Shell or mother-of-pearl jewelry should be worn with this dress, and not a set of elaborately cut and carved coral, as was the case on the occasion referred to. A most peculiar dress, and one which excited constant attention, was that of the "White Lady of Avenel." It consisted simply of a long plain trailing dress of soft white cashmere, without trimming or anything shining, except a broad silver belt at the waist and a silver circlet round the head below which the hair hangs loose, but covered with a long white veil, which can be used to conceal the face when required. Of course the ladies acted as ushers and waited upon the gentlemen, calling for them in carriages and taking them home in the most approved style, also furnishing them with bouquets. It was a forfeit during the entire evening to introduce a gentleman to a lady; social etiquette was reversed and the ladies were always presented to the gentlemen, who put on airs and pretended to be engaged for all the dances and carried tiny lace handkerchiefs in the tips of their fingers and an enormous quantities of lies with a great affair taken of not eating anything at all. Altogether the leap year party was most successful and there is talk among a select and intimate coterie of getting up another in which the gentlemen shall be attired as ladies, and the ladies as gentlemen, the vagaries of costume in both cases to be exaggerated as much as possible. This is to take place at Delmonico's, and if the idea is carried out some immensely grotesque effects will be produced.

NEW VISITING COSTUMES.

Several decided innovations in visiting costumes have been exhibited recently, which were both striking and *distingue*. Instead of the time-honored black velvet cloak, modernized into the Polonaise, and worn with rich black and colored *faille* dress, or the complete velvet suit, always elegant and lady-like, some ladies of the *ton* have lately displayed visiting toilettes composed of demi-trained skirts of black Lyons velvet and long embroidered polonaise of white or light gray cloth, with hanging sleeves, and bordering below a somewhat deep braided embroidery of rich fringe. The muff and small round bonnet are of black velvet, the former trimmed with narrow bands of gray or silver fox fur, the latter ornamented with a small gray or white ostrich plume and perhaps a tea rose. The gloves are of a light gray or the rose tint, and no jewelry is worn, except a broad, flat gold cross, which the boa discloses when it is thrown aside.

Very light gray will, it is thought, be a favorite spring color.

Small, round velvet bonnets, in black, myrtle green, or chocolate brown, are the favorite winter promenade and visiting styles. The soft crown stands up from the head, and is surrounded by a quilling of velvet, or straight narrow brim. Very little trimming is used, only a bow of velvet, and a tea rose, or a small plume set at the left side in place of the worn-out aigrette.

SPRING SUITS AND CAMBRICS.

Most of the spring suits in preparation are made up with the Queen Margaret Polonaise, the waist of which is cut with a spring and forms a small basque at the back. There are others, the upper garments to which are cut in the Gabrielle polonaise style, that is, whole in front with ornamental bows or rosettes and simulated basque back. The most stylish of these upper dresses are cut very long and are very little trimmed. The underskirt, for example, is rather plainly and perfectly plain; the upper dress reaches within a quarter of a yard of the bottom of the lower skirt at the back, and is simply cut out in wide, shallow scallops and bound. Some are looped only on one side; some are not looped up at all.

For a spring house dress nothing can be prettier than a light blue poplin skirt, and long very-open-in-front polonaise, bound and edged with blue. It could be readily caught up with buttons and loops for walking. Cashmere of a very light cream color, with a skirt of fine brown, would form another stylish combination. Long, soft, graceful folds are now quite taking the place in-doors of the puffed out skirts and panniers, while for the street, the walking skirt with deep pleated or scolloped flounce and plain long *casque* without ruffles or puffings, and only sufficient fullness to give grace to the *fourreau*, has superceded the short bunched-up ruffled skirt, and divides the honors with the sack mantle, which must be carefully considered in order to be graceful and most young-lady-like of the forthcoming suits.

The pretty striped cambrics and percales, which always make their appearance with the first of the crocuses and snow drops, cannot be put to better use than by making them up into long sack morning dresses, with or without a deep flounce, sewn to, *not* put on the skirt, or into rather long skirts and sacques, simply finished with a broad hem and belted in with a belt of the back of the same material, which they can be worn as summer street dresses in the country.

JENNIE JUNE.

JOURNALISTIC.

The *Pennsylvania Argus*, Greensburg, has procured a power press and new type, and recently appeared in enlarged form, greatly improved in style and appearance. Politics aside, the *Argus* is a first-rate local paper, and deserves a liberal support.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* has changed its form to thirty-six columns, and is now one of the largest and handsomest papers in this end of the State. The editor, Dr. Deeson, pays particular attention to local manufacturing enterprises, which gives his paper an interest to the general reader.

The Tidioute *Daily Commercial* is the title of a new daily published at Tidioute, Warren county, Pa., by Gallagher, Crowley & Co. Gallagher, editor. Its advertising pages have a healthy look, and its reading matter is gotten up in good style.

The *Register*, published at Lykens, Dauphin county, has been enlarged, and improved in looks by a new dress—evidences of well earned prosperity.

There has been a change in the management of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, Mr. E. J. Capron retiring. Mr. A. J. Dietrick will hereafter have charge of the business department, while Mr. J. F. Meginness will take care of the editorial column. The *Bulletin* is one of the best and livelist little dailies in the State.

D. W. Shryock, Esq., has sold the Greensburg *Herald* establishment to Messrs. D. S. Atkinson and T. J. Weddell, who will hereafter publish the paper.

DR LINDSLY, who was Daniel Webster's physician, says that the great statesman was opposed to the one term principle, and held that the idea was an absurdity, as it took away from the President one grand inducement to the performance of his duty.

Fraudulent Misrepresentations.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprehension of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to foist upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The concoctors of these "local bitters" are, in the truest sense of the phrase, *public enemies*. Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, dispefy the brains, and shatter the nerves of those who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a healthpreserving, vitalizing medicine, is as wide as the world, and the miserable attempts of needy nostrum-mongers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt, were it not that serious consequences sometimes follow the use of the nefarious compounds in question. Whoever recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a moral, if not a legal misdemeanor. At this season, when the sun is releasing from the earth, in the form of unwholesome vapors, the active principle of disease, a course of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including a variety, at the Lowest Prices, also, a large stock of the Best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

ORIENTAL CREAM

BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or none—generally use

GOURAND'S ORIENTAL CREAM,

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredient, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPL

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

at ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. SIGGS,
O. O. MANFULL, H. P. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT
ROBERT JAMES, HARTLEY HOWARD,
H. L. FAHNESTOCK, L. J. BLANCHARD,
DANIEL EUWER, C. S. FETTERMAN.
DAVID CRAIGO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

This

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bear no 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Taxation, as Far and Secured Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from Taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue Act," as Far and Secured Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1872.

A correspondent writes: "In the ordinance for providing revenue for outstanding bonds and for other purposes, which the Finance Committee proposed and had passed at the last meeting of Councils, section 9 reads: 'Upon the yearly business of brokers, banks and banking institutions, one mill on each dollar.' Can you explain what the Committee mean by the *yearly business* of a bank? If the amount shown by the checks paid and deposits received is meant, then the tax is simply enormous, for the *daily* business of almost any bank is from one to three hundred thousand dollars. Multiply this by three hundred working days, and one mill on each dollar of the amount so given is so great that the result is preposterous. The only other way to get at the yearly business of a bank is to take their discount line. But see the difficulty which arises here. In January say the banker discounts a note for one thousand dollars for a year, another for the same amount for thirty days, and renews the thirty days four times in the year. The first note appears in the total of the discount line as one thousand dollars, the second at twelve thousand, and though the same amount has been loaned in each case, yet the tax on one is twelve times that of the other."

We are unable to elucidate the question above propounded, and think it might be well for the author of the document to attach explanatory notes. We have frequently heard the same complaint from bankers that the framers of a law are often so unfamiliar with the business they are taxing, that they are not aware of the effects of the law till applied by some practical test.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	119½	119½	119½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	119¾	119¾	119¾
Currency 6s	119½	119½	119½
New 5s	110	110	110
Gold	109½	109½	110
Currency 6s	114¾	115	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	119½
United States 5-20s of 1864	119¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new	119¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	119½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119¾
Union Pacific Railroad	94
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 31, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	110	110
Canton	52½	52½	52½	52½		
West'n Union Tel	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾		
Pacific Mail	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾		
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾		
Erie	20	20	20	20		
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾		
Michigan Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾		
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾		
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132		
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾		
Chicago & North'w	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾		
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾		
St. Paul	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾		
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75		
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾		
Ohio & Miss'pi	46	46	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do. preferred						
Boston, H'sat & E	122	122	124			
Harlem	116	116	116			
New Jersey Central	97½	97½	97½			
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾		

	11:30 A.M.
Tennessee State bonds	59
South Carolina, July	66
South Carolina, April	66
Missouri 6s	94

—The Foreign Money Order System is now in operation under the new treaty, and a correspondent asks how he shall send money to England. By the treaty the maximum of each order is fixed at ten pounds sterling, or fifty francs issued in Great Britain or Ireland, and when issued in the United States at fifty dollars currency, no order to include a fraction less than a penny or a cent. The offices of exchange are respectively at New York and London. Until otherwise ordered, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars and eighty-six cents in gold. Orders not paid within twelve months will become void. The fees on orders not exceeding $10, fifty-five cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, seventy-five cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, one dollar and ten cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, one dollar and twenty-five cents, currency. Any person wishing to send money to Great Britain or Ireland must go the postoffice and fill up in application in the following form:

No. ..... Amount, $ .....

Date ..... 187 .

For the sum of ..... United States currency, the gold value of which is to be transmitted to Great Britain, the Postmaster at New York.

Payable to ....., residing at ..... street, town, county of ....., Kingdom of ..... ; sent by ..... residing at ..... street, State of .....

Entered in register.

.....
Postmaster.

The order is then sent to the postoffice at London, and from London free of charge to the payer. No charge is made in Great Britain. The payee receives his order from London, goes to the nearest money order office and obtains the full amount.

The question arises, will the Postoffice Department pay in gold or currency? If in the latter, what will be the standard of premium to settle sterling bills? Should it be left to the Postmaster to judge, we scent a profit to that worthy official. On the other hand, how is the currency to be converted into sterling? If one wishes to pay a specific sum in England, and the deposit is made here in United States currency, who is to decide the amount to be deposited? These are, however, practical difficulties incident to a new system which the Government will no doubt soon obviate.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	90½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn's R. R.	57½
Lehigh Navigation	40½	Camden and Amboy	126½
Catawissa	46½	Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	43½	Reading	97¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1872.

REMARKS—We need scarce inform the reader that the weather continues cold. But we may say, that in consequence of the cold weather, which has caused ice-bound rivers, trade in most all departments rules dull. The few noticeable changes in prices will be found noted below.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,665	3,251	6,916
Apples, bbls	1,966	1,178	3,144
Cheese, boxes	362	372	734
Corn, sacks	8,580	2,302	10,882
Wheat, sacks	1,739	1,929	3,668
Barley, sacks	2,808	615	3,417
Oats, sacks	2,585	1,188	3,773
Rye, sacks	2,585	1,083	3,668
Oats, sacks	3,435	228	663
Butter, packages	500	18,625	19,125
Bacon, pieces	16,079	326	406
Hams, pieces	80	50	130
Dressed hogs	83		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for January for the past four years:

	Jan. 1869.	Jan. 1870.	Jan. 1871.	Jan. 1874.
Flour, bbls	53,883	16,161	28,951	17,644
Apples, bbls	1,668	2,784	1,178	5,822
Cheese, bxs	211	424	1,944	1,745
Corn, sacks	24,996	16,734	29,126	27,207
Wheat, sacks	14,576	19,710	19,988	11,778
Barley	19,566	13,044	15,271	7,496
Rye, sacks	1,190	2,819	1,083	6,752
Oats, sacks	13,548	14,900	21,699	22,627
Butter, packag's	810	854	1,264	1,816
Bacon, pcs	14,777	24,547	40,717	73,316
Bacon, bx			676	897
D hogs, hams				328

The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4¼@4½c; common 4@4½c; potash 9@9½c; pearls 10¼@11c @ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. We are reported sales at 50@60 @ gallon for choice.

APPLES—Receipts 551 bbls. Good winter $4 00 to $4 50 @ bbl; common $2 00 to 3 00 @ bbl.

BEANS—Navy, $2 00@2 50 @ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a good demand at $8 00@5 00 @ barrel. $3 75@4 00 @ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, with sales at 7c@8c @ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $3 00; common, $2 50@2 75.

BAKING POWDER—Royal 4-oz cans $1 50 per doz; 8-oz cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; banner 1-lb $2 25 and $4 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Prices are a shade lower. We quote strictly fancy at 28@28c; prime 27@27c; medium to common 25@26c @ lb. Receipts 18 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts green meats 3,439 pieces. Market quiet and unchanged. Following are the rates at which sales were made: Sugar-cured hams 18@18½c; sugar-cured shoulders 9½c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; lard in sausage 11c; lard in kegs and buckets 10¼@11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts 26 packages.

CIDER—XXX $12 00 per bbl; extra cured $8 00 to 10 00. Demand active.

CHEESE—Receipts since our last 114 boxes. Supply rather short of the demand and prices rule firm. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio factory 14@14½c; dairy 13@13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; sterarine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21¼@22c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell receives $1 00@1 50 @ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's PHŒNIX Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnson's $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined alnster $4 50; Land plaster, $8 50@3 75 @ ton.

DRESSMAN HOOK—Sales at 5@5½c @ ℔.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples 7@8½c; peaches, bright new halves, 9¼@10c; cod sale; mixed 7½@8½c; quarters 7@8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box $2 50; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The supply is on the increase and prices are lower. We are reported sales strictly fresh at 30@32c per dozen; packed 29@30c.

FLOUR—Receipts 6251 bbls. There is no change in prices by stores of mills, but the tone of trade is strictly adhered to, and dealers of the opinion that the top of the market has not yet been reached. We quote as follows: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 00, sacks $8 00; Iron Hall, southern amber, bbls $7 00, sacks $7 00; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 50. This is an advance of shade @ bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brand in the same ratio. Following are the store prices: Amber $8 25@8 75 @ bbl; Snow Flake $7 50; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lily $7 50; Crescent's $7 25; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 50@7 00.

FEATHERS—Demand fair, with sales of No 1 live geese feathers at 65@65c to the trade; from store 58@ 60c; mixed 40@50c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are reported at the following quotations:

Coffee—Fancy 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24@ 24½c; Java 30@31c; Laguayra 25@27c. Mocha 40c; roasted coffee, loose and in one 2 packages, 25@28c @ ℔.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 12¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A coffee 12¾c; B 12¼c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; Ex C 12½c; C yellow 10¾@11¼c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good thalfc; common sugars thalfc; New Orleans sugar, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 10¾c.

Syrups—Molasses—Sugar House 60c; Perfection, 56c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 56c; Red Head 56c; Lavender 48c; common 35@40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime 50c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8@8½c; Patna 8@8c.

Spices—Pepper grain 21c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley since our last:

Wheat, sacks	629	Corn, sacks	540
Oats, sacks	536	Rye, sacks	116
Barley, sacks	584		

The receipts of all varieties are light. This causes perfect sale firmness, and the tendency is upward. We quote good red winter $1 50@1 56 @ bush by car lots; white 2@3c better. Oats—Prices are steady and unchanged at 56@57c per car load, and 57@58c per 32 @ bush; stock on hand light. Corn—There is no available change to note. Prices for car load rule in elevator 69c; white 57c. Rye is scarce, with sales at 90@95c. Barley—Active and unchanged. Malting qualities have been made as low as 65@80c, as to quality; a prime article of fall will command 90c.

HAY—Prices firm at $22@25 per ton for baled.

HORS—New 71a at 60@70c @ l. Old 70a 80@ 90c @ ℔.

HIDES—In good demand at 2¾@2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 30@30c @ ℔.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 @ ton; single dressed $240; sanitched $340@350.

HOMINY—$6 00 @ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra at 83@85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80@90c.

LIME—Pittsburgh white $1 25@1 35 @ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $3 75.

NUTS—Filberts, shellbarks $1 80@2 00 @ cwt; seconds $1 25@1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 50; chestnuts $3 00@3 50; Grenoble and Marbot $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 @ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—Held at 12c per ℔.

POTATOES—Dressed turkeys 14@15c; ducks 18@19c; geese 10@11c; chickens 14@15c; live turkeys $1 00@ 1 25.

P. TATOES—Demand moderate. Prime peachblows at 75@80c @ bushel.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4@4½c @ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½ $2 $1; 1-lb $6 @ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25, first hands; store $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c @ ℔.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 96c; common rectified 96c@ $1 01; finished rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 00@1 05 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to this time have been light. The market, under the influence of favorable weather and better advices from the East, is moderately active, and cattle are selling at figures from 5c to ½c higher than last week. Stock would be still higher as the run is very light, but buyers claim the markets East will not stand any great advance. As above noted, the trade is active at the following rates: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 pound steers, 6c@6¼c; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steer, $5 25@5 75; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 50@5 00; bulls, stags and cows, $3 00@4 50 @ 100 lbs.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week to this time have been light. The market to-day is active and hogs have advanced since last week from ¼ to ½c. Prime Philadelphia stock is selling from $5 10 to $5 25 an advance of 15c per 100 since yesterday, caused by better demand and light receipts. York's hogs are selling from $4 75 to $5 00 per 100 ℔s. As long as the arrivals continue so light as at present fair prices may be expected. Dealers think the advance will bring a full supply, under which prices will recede again. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 15@5 25; prime Philadelphia $4 90@5 10; prime Yorkers $4 75@5 00; common Yorkers $4 50@4 75.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep continue light. The market, with a fair demand, rules moderately active and prices are, if anything, a shade higher than last week. Sheep sell about as fast as they arrive at figures ½c higher than last week. No permanent decline in sheep is looked for until after clipping time. The following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, fine and smooth, $7 25@7 50 @ 100 lbs; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25@6 75; medium, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25@6 00; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75 as 25.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

January 30.—There is still a firm market for pig iron—all grades—with a fair demand, but we have no alteration to note in quotations. Manufactured was in fair request at previous prices. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$44@45
No. 2 foundry	40@42
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Missouri	$50@55 Car-wheel. $55@60
STONE COAL IRON.	
No. 1 foundry	$33@34 Forge $30@40
BLOOMS PER TON.	
Charcoal	$90@95
SCRAP IRON.	
Cast	$1 20@1 50 Wrought $1 60@2 00
BAR IRON.	
Common @ ℔	3 @ 3½

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes....$5 50@5 75 Mule shoes....$6 50@6 75

Receipts of Iron at St. Louis.

For the week ending Saturday, January 27, 1872:

	Ore	Pig Iron
	Tons.	Tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	3,240	620
Atlantic and Pacific R. R.	270	100
Missouri Pacific R. R.		40
St. Louis, Jt. and Ind. R. R.		10
St. L., Van., T. H. and Ind. R. R.		30
Ohio and Mississippi R. R.		90
Lower Miss. River		197
Total tons	3,510	1,157

St. Louis Republican.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 30.—There has been a good retail demand, and not much doing afloat, as but little remains unsold. Prices have been well supported and should cold weather continue for some time prices will advance.

Youghiogheny, per bush, afloat	14c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ℔ bush	20c
Ohio river, per bush, afloat	11c
Ohio river, delivered, ℔ bush	18@20c
Cannel, delivered, ℔ bush	24c
Gas Coke, at yards, ℔ bush	12c
Gas Coke, delivered, ℔ bush	14c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ℔ bush	18@20c

LOUISVILLE.

January 30.—The market is quiet. Dealers quote as follows: Render, 18c per bushel; Pine Hill, 20c; Peacock Pomeroy, 18c; Pittsburgh coal, 20c; Indiana coal 20c; anthracite, 60c per size, $12 per ton; nut size, $11.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, January 31—P. M.

MONEY.

Money steady at 5 to 7 ℘ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 9@.

GOLD.

In the Gold room to-day speculative feeling was quite dull a bit at times and the price advanced to 110¾, but afterwards dropped off to 109¾. One of the German bankers has been a large buyer to-day. Loans were from 3 to 9 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $30,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady.

Coupons 1881	115¾@	1867	119¾
5-20s, 1862	119¾	68 new, 1868	119¾
5-20s, 1864	119¾	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6s	115

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouri sixes	94	Virginia, old	56
Tennessees, old	66	North Carolinas, old	32¾
Tennessees, new	65	North Carolinas, new	18¾
Virginias, new	56		

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange to-day railway and miscellaneous speculation was very tame and lower prices were made. In the earlier hours of the day Erie was very weak, and declined from 32½ to 33¾. This was followed by a decline in Hannibal and St. Joseph common, from 36¾ to 48¾. The depression in these two stocks affected the balance of the list, and prices fell off 1 to ¾ per cent. in sympathy. The market at the close was heavy, and Erie declined to 30¾, while the balance of the list was generally down to the lowest figures of the day. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific were comparatively firm. Express stocks were pretty firm, and did not participate much in the decline of railway and miscellaneous shares.

Western Union	71½	New Jersey Central	110½
Quicksilver	36½	Pacific Mail	56¾
Adams Express	92	do pref	74¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	62	Toledo & Wabash	35½
American Express	61	do pref	86
U. S. Express	62	Fort Wayne	97
Merchants' Union	26	Michigan Central	114¾
New York Central	94¾	do pref	84
N. Y. Central Scrip	93	Chicago & Alton	120½
Erie	31¾	do pref	124
do preferred	65	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Harlem	116	C. & Cleveland	91¾
do pref	129	Burlington & Quincy	140
Reading	98	Lake Shore	90½
Mich Central	118	Panama	224½
Cleveland & Pitts	91½	Illinois Central	132
Northwestern	73	Union Pacific	37¾
do pref	91	C. P. Bonds	102¾
Rock Island	110½	Union	91¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Aleppo	Feb. 3	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Feb. 3	France.
Australia	Feb. 3	Glasgow.
Holland	Feb. 3	Liverpool.
Celtic	Feb. 3	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Feb. 7	Liverpool.
England	Feb. 7	Liverpool.
Pereire	Feb. 10	France.
City of New York	Feb. 10	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 10	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	Feb. 14	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	Feb. 14	Liverpool.
India	Feb. 17	Glasgow.
Scotia	Feb. 17	Liverpool.
Republic	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
Russia	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
Idaho	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
W. Laurent	Feb. 24	France.
City of London	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Queen	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Algeria	Feb. 29	Liverpool.
Colorado	Feb. 29	Liverpool.
Baltic	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Egypt	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Siberia	Mar. 6	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Mar. 9	Liverpool.
Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 31, 1872.

River closed, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 10 at 6 P. M.

G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 31, 1872.

River closed, with four and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 17 at 5 P. M.

C.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—River still closed by ice.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 31.—Arrived—Alaska, Mound City, 5 C. M. No change in reported 30th. Departed—Grover, Columbus. The river has risen fifteen inches. Clear.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 31.—River stationary; three feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and cold.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Arrived—Seminole, White river; John Howard, Arkansas river. Departed—Carrie V. Kountz, Arkansas river. Rainy and cold.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather was moderate yesterday, but it was still cold. The prospect for an early resumption of navigation is not a very favorable one.

JOHN BIRD will shortly be at Pittsburgh, to take charge of the Exporter's office.

THE Alice, H. C. Yeager, St. Joseph and Mary R. Poe will probably find it necessary to lie up at Cairo.

THE steamer Importer was insured in New Orleans for $10,000.

ICE at Dubuque fifteen to twenty inches thick—a severe cold ever known. One house has put up 6,000 tons.

THAT elevator put up by St. Louis enterprise is proving the making of Vicksburg.

STEAMERS from the South passed memphis covered all over with mantles of snow.

THE Mollie Fleet, for one, ohio, has 500 tons of freight, including 400 tons of blue stone.

THE body of Captain Frank Jenkins of Arkansas, drowned off the barge Neville, in White river, has been recovered.

A bill has been introduced into Congress for the the establishment of a Marine Hospital at Parkersburg, W. Va.

AN ice gorge near Deadman on Tuesday caused such a swell in the water at White's Ripple, that one of Jas. Rees' coal boats, aground on the shore at that point, was almost sunk.

SAYS the Evansville *Journal*: It is a new feature in trade to see pork, lard and bacon on the wharf now, bearing the brands of St. Louis packers, but it is a growing custom.

JIM DUFFY, formerly of the Memphis *Avalanche*, is river editor of the New Orleans *National Republican*. Jim, we fear, awaits the resuscitation of the *Commercial Bulletin*.

A CAIRO dispatch says: The Great Republic, Bostona and Natchez are aground in the middle of Big Island and St. Louis are stuck fast in a gorge in the Mississippi, above Columbus. Will be released on the immediate release. The weather is clear and cold.

NASHVILLE is threatened with a coal famine. The *Banner* says: If the present severe weather continues, and the river does not rise within the next few days, it would be as to admit of the coal fleets getting down the Cumberland, which will be a scarcity of fuel here-abouts as to prove seriously inconvenient to our citizens.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday says: At a quarter before nine o'clock this morning the ice in front of the city ceased moving, and once more, this time, in earnest, the river is open to navigation. Here, there and there it is solid to the mouth of the Big Sandy, and the Ohio is free of ice. The river is also gorged above the Newport bridge.

THE R. J. Lockwood, St. Louis packet, arrived at Shreveport on the 29th, and reported that she left that port for New Orleans on the water, and 1,000 bales of cotton and cattle. There was with a number of passengers. The trip was a success.

The Carrie Kountz arrived at Shreveport to New Orleans with 1,275 per bales of cotton, $4 00 per head. Passage—cabin, $20 00; deck, $5 00.

NEW ORLEANS, 26TH.—The Carrie Kountz arrived from the Arkansas with 2,245 bales cotton; Illinois from the Ouachita with 1,575 bales cotton, and the Kate from Skipwith's with 2,929 bales cotton and 1,000 sacks seed cotton. The Kate is dishonest in their dealings with steamboats, although two or three are engaged for each steamer at the liberal rate of fifty dollars each per trip. It happens that Pittsburgh has a set of steamboat agents who for ability, energy and character are the equals of any in the world. This is no exaggeration. We hope the *Ledger* is mistaken in its estimate of its neighbors.

MORE CONCERNING A LARGE HUMBUG.—Captain Samuel L. Fisher, member of the St. Louis Executive Committee now in Washington, writes to James McCord, Secretary of the Boatmen's Association of St. Louis as follows: "An examination of the steam engines of the West Point Bridge Company has been worthless. The first varied six pounds in twenty-five points, the second equally as deficient, and the third an entire revolution on the dial. I write this to let our steamboat friends know what the law of '71 is forcing upon them. This is one of the jobs approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and thrown on the steamboats."

A NUMBER of Pittsburghers have gone to Chicago to look after the Government contract for transportation on the Upper Missouri, which is to be let on the first of February. The contract is for the transportation of Government troops and supplies up the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, and Fort Benton, M. T., from the 1st of October to 1st, 1874. No bid will be received under any circumstances unless the bidder is present in person, or by duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bids, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all respects if awarded to him. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River."

ST. LOUIS.—Monday's *Democrat* on the situation: The weather was still very cold yesterday, and the river on the decline. One or two more cold nights would gorge the river, as it was quite full of heavy floating ice yesterday. Why such a disaster as a freeze up of the river here be averted, is the earnest prayer of us all. Matters at the mouth are at a perfect stand still, except the water and the fortifications. The Tennessee is very low and still falling. The Lower Mississippi, Arkansas and Ohio are steadily on the decline. Heavy ice passed New Madrid, and has, doubtless, passed Memphis. We fear that Charles Schultz's, Mary Houston and other Cumberland boats won't reach New Orleans in time for Mardi Gras. Such a flood as that of October 31, 1870, to help cargo for St. Louis on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Wharfage Tax.

Hon. Ed. Gray of Scott:

DEAR SIR: In previous letters you have sufficient facts and figures to lay before the members of the assembly to enable them to act intelligently on the subject of taxing the tools engaged in the merchant's marine upon the "inland seas."

Your fellow members, I should think, would be ambitious to increase the strength and progress of their commercial interests in the strides to conquer the forests and the plains of the great West.

The magnitude of these should inspire in the minds of the people of the very enlarged and far reaching views regarding the future great metropolis of the Mississippi valley.

The general Government has driven, by a short-sighted policy, the American shipping from the high seas by illegitimately taxing the material and shipbuilding, and thrown our immense carrying trade into the hands of foreigners. Our own flag and navy was used to whiten every sea, bringing us fame and wealth; but now we reject both, saying to the nations of Christendom: You take the trade from us as a free gift, and use it to our injury—if you can.

Let not the taxing power in our Commonwealth do likewise. The right of taxation of those who use the rivers is wholly and entirely untenable, and must be so decided by the United States Supreme Court as soon as the question can be carried up.

Under the old Spanish laws and treaty stipulations with France under the Jefferson purchase, the river is to be free for the navigation for all time. Every hundred and fifty feet of river bank was to be kept free for a towpath, a right which the United States cannot ignore without a violation of her solemn treaties with France and Spain.

However, in early times, when the growth of cities demanded levee improvement and accommodation to shipping, we willingly agreed to the same without question, and as the wharfboats and large cities furnished the means to build such a levee as would be lasting and acceptable to the trade, and have continued to furnish the means to build new levees and keep them in repair for more than half a century, we do not see the propriety of the State now attempting to tax the Arkansas with 100 tons freight and 100 sacks salt.

The Louisville *Ledger* has published a series of articles tending to the impression that the steamboat agents of that city are dishonest in their dealings with steamboats, although two or three are engaged for each steamer at the liberal rate of fifty dollars each per trip. It happens that Pittsburgh has a set of steamboat agents who for ability, energy and character are the equals of any in the world. This is no exaggeration. We hope the *Ledger* is mistaken in its estimate of its neighbors.

MORE CONCERNING A LARGE HUMBUG.—Captain Samuel L. Fisher, member of the St. Louis Executive Committee now in Washington, writes to James McCord, Secretary of the Boatmen's Association of St. Louis as follows: "An examination of the steam engines of the West Point Bridge Company has been worthless. The first varied six pounds in twenty-five points, the second equally as deficient, and the third an entire revolution on the dial. I write this to let our steamboat friends know what the law of '71 is forcing upon them. This is one of the jobs approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and thrown on the steamboats."

A NUMBER of Pittsburghers have gone to Chicago to look after the Government contract for transportation on the Upper Missouri, which is to be let on the first of February. The contract is for the transportation of Government troops and supplies up the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, and Fort Benton, M. T., from the 1st of October to 1st, 1874. No bid will be received under any circumstances unless the bidder is present in person, or by duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bids, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all respects if awarded to him. Proposals should be indorsed "

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Licensing of Gambling Houses.

PARIS, January 31.—In the National Assembly to-day, debate was begun upon the recent report from the committee providing for the withdrawal of the French from the treaty of commerce with England.

The syndicates of the towns of Aiax, Vissy, Plombieres and Bareges have petitioned the Government for the abrogation of the law against public gambling, and offer forty millions of francs per annum for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments at those watering places.

The Trouble at Barcelona.

MADRID, January 31.—A dispatch from Barcelona says that stringent measures have been adopted for the prevention of further riotous disturbances. It appears that the crowd who assembled on Tuesday burned the houses where the Octroi duties had been collected, and fired on the troops. The latter replied with such effect that two of the rioters were killed and another seriously wounded. The place is now quiet, and owing to the precautions of the authorities no further trouble is expected.

UTAH.

Judge McKean Refuses to Release the Murderers on Bail

SALT LAKE, January 31.—In the United States Court this afternoon, Deputy Attorney High, pursuant to instruction from Attorney General Williams, telegraphed by Attorney Bates, moved that all prisoners in custody in Utah be admitted to bail. Chief Justice McKean delivered a decision which receives the universal and hearty commendation of the Liberals. He alluded to the fact that of eleven prisoners charged with murder, six were held in custody by the city without expense to the government, and five at Camp Douglass, at thirty cents a day extra. Some of the murders were committed under circumstances of great mystery and atrocity, some openly in the face of mankind. Said the Judge, "Were these prisoners to be turned loose before trial, it would be without precedent. Besides, there are reasons which cannot be made public why these prisoners should not be admitted to bail—reasons which District Attorney Bates cannot have communicated to Attorney General Williams, and to which Mr. Bates seems quite indifferent. Indeed, he is known by the Court to have made another particular serious misstatement in regard to affairs in Utah in this judicial proceeding. I am placed here to decide under the law all judicial questions that shall arise in this District Court. Were I now to shrink or swerve from a plain duty, it is not improbable that the irresponsible magistrate called Judge Lynch would assume the seat which I would thereby have vacated myself unworthy to hold. I refuse to admit the prisoners to bail."

Mr. Bates urged upon the Attorney General this application for the admission of these murderers to bail ostensibly to save expense.

In the House this evening the Committee to express the sense of that body on the veto of the admission bill reported a resolution that the statements in the Governor's message were unsound, false, disgusting, and a direct insult to the people of the Territory. The resolution was unanimously adopted. A joint resolution was also adopted to take the place of the vetoed admission act.

NEW ORLEANS.

Evidence Given Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Moncure, of Caddo, General Emory, Captain Smith, of the United States Army; Captain Barr, of the cutter Wilderness; Collector Casey and Chief of Police Badger testified before the Congressional Committee. Barr identified that there were seventeen Seratos on the Wilderness. He was obeying orders. Casey stated that the Senators were on the Wilderness waiting until other members arrived, when they would have a majority. He considered that he had done his duty to the citizens, but admitted that he had committed an error in the use of the Wilderness to be used. Moncure testified that the proposition to impeach the Governor was not a part of the compact first formed by the Democrats and Republicans.

An action was brought by the State before the Eighth District Court to-day against F. J. Herron, Tax Collector, and his sureties, chargine Herron with failure to pay a defaulter. The amount of the defalcation is over $5,000. Herron is the party who published a card in the New York papers January 15th, questioning the veracity of the Associated Press dispatches hence.

The St. Louis Hotel will be reopened to-morrow under the superintendency of Hiram C. Ranston, formerly of New York.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Hancock Interviewed as to His Being a Candidate for the Presidency.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 31.—The *Dispatch* publishes this evening an interview between a reporter and General Hancock, relative to the statement recently appearing in the press of this city that the General would not be a candidate for the Presidency. The reporter called and informed General Hancock that he wished to publish the conversation, and called his attention to the article in question. General Hancock said: "I don't desire to have anything to say upon the subject, but can state that I never decline anything before it is offered to me, and of course I could not decline the Presidency. I should, however, prefer to be considered not a candidate, rather than to appear as seeking the office." The General declined to enlighten the reporter upon the truth of the rumor in the Washington *Chronicle* that the Democratic ball opened upon him for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President.

CHICAGO.

The Charges of Bribery Against Aldermen.

CHICAGO, January 31.—Alderman Gustave A. Busse was to-day convicted of bribery and sent to jail. The Court, upon an application, allowed him this evening to proceed to his home. A motion for a new trial was entered in his case, which will be heard on Saturday. The probability in this case is that a new trial will be granted. The case of ex-Alderman Joseph A. Montgomery is now on. The trial of Aldermen is now thought until at least one week from next Monday. It is probable that none will be tried until a week later, for the reason that by a statute of Illinois parties on jail have a right to trial before those on bail. It is probable that a second application will be made to the Supreme Court with a view of releasing from jail the parties criminated unopposed until 1876, which allows an appeal in a criminal case the force of a *supersedeas* in a case of misdemeanor. If this be not successful, a *habeas corpus* may be send out to test the validity of the rulings of the court.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says: Governor's Brown's veto of the concurrent resolution directing the payment of the State Bonds in legal tenders instead of coin came up as the special order in the Senate this afternoon, and Senators Read and Sparhoust made strong speeches against the veto, accusing Brown of attempting to usurp the powers of the Legislature and tyrannize over the rights of the people. This State couldn't be held for the act of its agent in making the bonds read payable in coin, when the law authorizing their issue did not so specify. The discussion will probably continue during the week.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 31.—The bill to remove political disabilities, which has been killed twice, got on the calander again to-day in the House, as an amendment. A bill providing for the government of the penitentiary, was adopted, which declares that no convict shall be forced to attend a church in the doctrines of which he does not believe.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Miss Mattie Riley, aged about twenty-one years, only daughter of W. W. Riley, a well-known citizen of Columbus, Ohio, came to her death Tuesday night from poison administered by her own hands, while in a state of insanity. She has been of unsound mind for some time.

The annual election of officers of the Northwestern Insurance Company took place yesterday, and resulted in favor of the present management by a large majority.

Yesterday Grand Duke Alexis was shown around Louisville and banqueted at the Galt House in the evening. He goes to the Mammoth Cave to-day, and returning thence will proceed to Memphis.

A babe in the family of Mr. Longstreth near Enon, Clarke county, O., froze to death in its cradle on Sunday.

The Japanese party left San Francisco for the East yesterday morning. It numbers one hundred and six persons and filled five palace cars of a special train.

The Mariposa estate was sold in San Francisco yesterday by the trustees. It was purchased by Judge Heidenfeldt for $800,000, in the interest of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company of New York.

The Muskingum Valley Railroad Freight Depot at Zanesville burned yesterday morning. There was very little freight in it. The fire originated from a defective flue. Loss $4,000; no insurance.

Fulton's proposal to row Brown at Springfield, Massachusetts, has not been accepted, though the match will probably take place on the Kennebecasis.

The International curling match is likely to prove a failure, owing to the disgreement as to choice of locality.

The fate of the tariff bill now before the United States Congress, proposing a reduction of the duty on coal to fifty cents per ton, causes great anxiety.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Roads Projected and Roads Progressing.

The Southern Pacific Railway.

Lease of the Memphis and Charleston.

Regulation of Freight Tariffs by Law.

Narrow Gauge Road from Camden to Jersey City.

NEW YORK, January 31.—In the New Jersey Legislature to-day a bill to incorporate a Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, to construct a road from Camden to Jersey City, was introduced.

The Union Pacific Terminus Question Finally Settled.

OMAHA, January 31.—There was recorded at this place to-day deeds of lands from the city of Omaha to the Union Pacific Railroad company, which had been purchased by the city at a cost of $200,000, and which, in addition to $250,000 in Douglass county, Nebraska, bonds, have been delivered to the railroad company—the contract with and consideration from that company, embodied in the deeds, being that it will construct and maintain the railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha; that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad shall be and remain at Omaha; that all transfer of freight, passengers, baggage, mails and express matter east and west shall, after the completion of the bridge, be made upon the grounds donated in this city; that the Union Pacific Railroad Company will, within one year, erect depot buildings upon these grounds at a cost of not less than $100,000; all machine and car shops and general offices of the company remain at Omaha. Thus is settled a question about which there has been much discussion for the past two years. Nine of the eleven spans of the bridge are already completed and the other two are in progress and will probably be completed by the first of March next, so that trains will pass over the bridge.

Opening of the Cairo and Fulton Road.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 31.—Daily trains will commence running on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, between this city and Little Red River, a distance of fifty miles, tomorrow.

Regulations of Freight Tariffs by Law.

The Legislature of Illinois last year elected Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and attempted to regulate by law the freight tariffs of railroads. The experiment seems to have been a failure. Among the reasons given by the commissioners, in their annual report, to account for this, are the following:

"As far as freight tariffs are concerned, it is laid down by competent authorities that to fix general tariffs intelligible for a period of years—which must be the case if they are created by the Legislature, with no provision for modification except by legislative action—seems to be wholly impracticable. Where it has been attempted it has always failed, never being properly complied with. Where it has been left for one road is not for another, and would destroy the latter. What would be reasonable in one season might be very burdensome at another; peace or war, famine or plenty, the state of domestic or foreign markets, would exercise vast influence upon the adjustment of tariffs."

New Projects.

The Dayton *Journal* of Monday says the building of the Southern Ohio Railroad (the so-called coal road) are most encouraging. The capital stock of the road is $2,000,000, of which $850,000 is to be raised along the route, and $1,150,000 will be taken by the Eastern parties interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The *Journal* is confident that the requisite amount of stock will be taken the present week, and the entire line from Dayton to Symmes creek will be immediately put under contract. By the time the track is laid to Symmes creek, the Chesapeake and Ohio, through Virginia to Richmond, will be completed, and there will have a continuous line from Dayton to Norfolk, on the Atlantic coast—the shortest and most favorable route to the sea which has yet been completed. Taking it altogether, the Southern Ohio project gives promise of advantages to Dayton such as it is scarcely possible to estimate.

The Morgantown, W. Va., *Constitution* says: "A gentleman of this place has received a letter from a reliable source in New York, stating that a corporation of the first magnitude, having its headquarters in that city, have ordered a survey for a railroad from Morgantown to Clarksburg. This can be depended on. The survey will be made as soon as the weather permits."

The Butler, Pa., *Herald*, speaks thus mysteriously of a new railroad scheme: "We have on foot the project of a railroad in this county which, if it can be successfully carried out, will waken up the 'dry bones' of old Butler more effectually than anything that has been proposed for some time. By and by we will let the people know what it is. All we ask is for our members in the Legislature to exercise that common sense which we know they possess, and not listen to croakers who doubt, and doubt, but never can be convinced."

The Franklin *Citizen* advocates the construction of the Farmers and Miners' Railroad, and thinks if a proper effort were made, a majority of the stock subscriptions necessary could be secured in Venango county. The line as surveyed leads down the river to Scrubgrass, and then passes out to the coal fields of Butler county, with privilege to extend to Pittsburgh. Not only would it control the coal traffic to the oil regions, but would also pass through a large portion of the oil territory along the Allegheny Valley, which would give an immense amount of freight. The indications are that nearly the entire extent of country passed through will prove oil territory, and if this should be the case, the demand for a railroad would be imperative.

Of the New Castle and Franklin project the Mercer *Press* says: "We are satisfied that the time has now come when this road will be constructed, and that a twelve month will scarcely pass around before the oil and coal and passenger trains between Oil Creek and Pittsburgh will be a matter of almost hourly occurrence on it. It was the boast of the Allegheny Valley Railroad that it commenced paying dividends to stockholders the first year after its construction. If that road, twenty miles longer between Franklin and Pittsburgh than this will be, with short curves and scarce a mile of straight line on it, with overhanging cliffs that are constantly threatening the lives of passengers, could commence making money on its first year, what is this road likely to do? With all the facilities at either end (Pittsburgh and Franklin) that the Allegheny Valley Road enjoys—with the advantages of connecting with the up-river roads, at Rochester, the Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Youngstown at Mahoningtown, thirty, forty and fifty miles this side of Pittsburgh—as well as through the Jamestown Road, the shortest route from Pittsburgh to a port on the lake—it cannot be doubted but this road will at once obtain and hold such a business as must make it highly prosperous. So well satisfied are we of this, that our great regret is our inability to obtain and pay for more of its stock than our names stand for."

The Scioto Valley Railroad Company perfected its organization at Chillicothe on the 17th. This company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Portsmouth to Circleville, with the intention of consolidating with the Columbus and Circleville Company.

Hornellsville, N. Y., proposes to bond for $100,000 to build a railroad to the Pine Creek coal region of Pennsylvania.

Work on the Berks County Railroad, between Birdsboro and Reading, is to be commenced at once. The contracts for building the remainder of the road will be awarded on the 1st of April.

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to incorporate a new railroad from New York to Philadelphia, with a capital of $15,000,000. The proposed road is to be part of a through trunk line to Memphis, to connect there with the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is believed to be directed by the Southern Pacific Company.

We learn from the Wheeling *Register* that the people of Hancock county are talking of building a railroad from New Cumberland to Holiday's Cove, to connect at that point with the Pan Handle Road and the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad. At present the fire brick interest at New Cumberland is somewhat crippled for lack of convenient transportation. The manufacturers on the West Virginia side would find it convenient to have their wares across the river for shipment and compete with the manufacturers in Ohio who can load their brick in cars at the kiln. Shipment by the river is uncertain and hazardous. Purchasers hesitate to make contracts, not knowing when the brick can be delivered, and many boatloads are annually lost in the river. A line of railway on this side would remove all or nearly all of these difficulties in the way of the profitable manufacture of fire brick at New Cumberland, and would doubtless stimulate the erection of new factories and develop deposits of fire clay heretofore untouched. In addition to this it would open up an extensive coal field and be of immense importance to the local trade of the region through which it would run.

Progress.

On the 18th work was commenced on the Marietta and Pittsburgh road at Cambridge, Ohio. The road is already completed and successful running operation from Marietta to Caldwell, in Noble county, a distance of thirty-five miles, and, with a continuance of the present zeal manifested by those having the work in charge, cars will be running through from Marietta to Cambridge midsummer next, and to the Pan Handle road within the present year. With this road crossing the Baltimore and Ohio at this point, Cambridge cannot fail to become one of the best manufacturing towns in Eastern Ohio. Her immediate coal fields are second to none in quality, and the almost unlimited deposits of black-band ore, a few miles north, give her advantages possessed by few points in the State.

The farmers along the line of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad are assisting in the work, in order to push it through.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: The contracts require the ties to be delivered on the Bennett's Branch Extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad before the first of next June. It is intended to complete the track from the Junction at the mouth of Redbank, by the first of August, up to Long Point tunnel, and a month or so later to New Bethlehem; and about the close of 1872, to finish the whole line through to *Driftwood*, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Work on the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad is progressing satisfactorily, with only occasional halts on account of severe weather. A large force of laborers are employed, and ten miles have already been graded. The people of Petersburg, Adams county, have subscribed $50,000 toward a branch to the new road, and it will in all probability be built. The Harrisburg and Potomac Road will open up one of the richest mineral regions in Pennsylvania.

The Washington *Reporter* says: Our people will be glad to learn that the prospect for an early completion of the Hempfield—or as it is now styled, the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore—road, east of this place, is exceedingly favorable. The engineers are now engaged in surveying the route between this and the Connellsville road with a view to the location of the line, and we have the very best authority for stating that it is the intention of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to commence the work early in the spring and push it forward vigorously until it is finished, which will be within twelve or fifteen months at the outside. When completed, this road will afford Baltimore the shortest line west, and hence the determination to finish it as soon as possible.

The Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Daleware Railroad is progressing rapidly. Rails are laid from Mt. Vernon to the west bank of the river at Gambier, and a large force of men are engaged in building a bridge at the latter point. The road-bed is ready for the rails several miles east of Gambier, and track-laying will go on at the rate of half a mile a day.

The cold weather has compelled a temporary suspension of the operations on the Painesville and Youngstown Railroad, meanwhile the plans and specifications for the line between Chardon, Warren and Youngstown are being made ready, preparatory to letting contracts for construction. A corps of engineers are making a survey of the "Hudson Branch," from Hudson to Akron, on the line of the old Painesville and Hudson Railroad.

It is said that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has in view the further extension of its jurisdiction by the lease or purchase of the Harrisburg and Potomac railroad, now in process of construction.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:

Marshall O. Roberts has already grown weary of the Southern Pacific Railway task, and has offered to sell out his franchises, &c., to Thomas A. Scott, for $1,500,000,—the sum advanced by Roberts to retain the charter nearly forfeited by Fremont's misdoings, and spent amongst the Texas Legislature last winter. Scott has been in the city several days, endeavoring to ascertain what liabilities Roberts and Fremont have made here. Last winter the State of Texas voted a large money subsidy to this road,—not a dollar of which, however, was to be paid until the road should be completed for the whole 600 miles across the State. Roberts expended the three land subsidies, besides the government subsidy, will accrue to the road; but it will take the first 600 miles of the lands to compromise with Fremont's bondholders, who were duped by his agents in Paris. Roberts is thought here to have proved a failure as a railroad capitalist.

Lease of the Memphis and Charleston.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 25th says: The Board of Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and a committee, consisting of Col. Thomas A. Scott, Col. Newcomer (Vice President), H. B. Plant and W. S. Walters, representing the Southern Security Railway Company, were in conference in this city yesterday upon the contract for the lease of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which was acted on in the late convention of the stockholders in this city. The lease, as passed by the stockholders' convention, was adopted with a slight modification, which the Board of Directors see proper to submit to an adjourned session of stockholders, which is called to meet in this city on the 21st of February. The modification is considered rather technical than material, and it is believed that it will be ratified again to the stockholders. The adoption of the lease may be regarded as a fixed fact.

Annual Elections.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sharpsville and Oakland Railroad Company, held on the 19th inst., General James Pierce was elected President, and Messrs. E. L. Scott, Samuel Kimberly, Joseph Forker and Walter Pierce directors for the ensuing year.

The following persons have been elected as directors of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad: John Gardiner, of Norwalk; S. O. Moss, A. A. Moss, E. E. Sadler, and W. G. Lane, of Sandusky; W. C. Quincy, of Columbus; Jerome Buckingham, of Newark; D. P. Tracy, of Mansfield, and J. B. Curtiss, of Mt. Vernon. The Board then elected John Gardiner President and J. O. Moss Secretary and Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Conestoga Valley Railroad Company, held in Churchtown, Berks county, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hugh E. Steele; Directors, Edward Brooke, L. Heber Smith, James McCan, Levi S. Reist, J. H. Jacobs, John Plank, John J. Stoltzfuse, Levi Watts, Daniel Obendorfer, Joel Wenger; Treasurer, William D. Smith, Secretary C. L. Hoffmann. The Reading *Times* says: The road is to commence at Springfield, on the line of the Wilmington and Reading road, and to run to Litiz or Manheim, on the Reading and Columbia road, and from thence probably to Lancaster. The sum of $81,800 has already been subscribed, a number of